The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3391. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The British Press on the Present Situation in America.

Important Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs.

A Disposition Shown to Let Canada Take Care of Herself.

No More British Troops to be Sent Over.

Departure of the French Admiral Graviere for Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Aug. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, July 26, *via* Queenstown on the 27th, was boarded off Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

The advices per the *Arabia* are one week later than those already to hand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, editorially, contends that the defeat of Gen. McClellan has changed everything beyond debate. A general rising may be anticipated in all the Border States occupied by the Federals. The Northerners, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made, but the men will not be forthcoming voluntarily. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward to volunteer, in spite of the enormous bounty offered. Up to the very latest, society has borne the wasting away of the army with comparative equanimity; but the foreigners and rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find the army cannot be replaced by money. Each Northerner must come forward in his own person, and fight in swamps and forests, or the scheme of conquest must be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment fails, then all is over, and in a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

The *Times* also has a special dispatch announcing that McClellan was to be superseded by Halleck.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

In the Commons, 24th, the bill making provision by means of rates in aid, etc., to meet the distress in the manufacturing districts, was further debated and read a second time. Some of the speakers advocated a loan rather than increased rates.

In the Lords, 25th, the bill providing for continued fortification works was debated and read a second time.

In the Commons, the same evening, Mr. Adderly, in directing attention to the state of the defences in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until a distinct statement from the Government was reached as to what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the Ministers considered that colony was or was not exposed to danger.

Mr. Mills believed that the discussion recently had by the Canadian Parliament, in reference to the militia, did not represent the feeling of the Canadian people.

Mr. De Lacy Evans did not think there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means, whatever, of undertaking such a project. If the population of Canada was true to itself, it could preserve its independence without the assistance of British troops.

Mr. Roebuck said that the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of great importance to England. We ought to show them that *we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England.*

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South and the manner in which the affair of the *Trent* was, treated by the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of pacific relations between England and America. An invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England. He admitted that the Canadians had not made the efforts they ought for strengthening the militia; but he did not think that was any ground for sending out reinforcements. With regard to the future relations with Canada, *he looked forward, without apprehension or regret, to the period when she might become an independent State;* but he hoped England would not cast Canada loose or send her adrift before she had acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independence.

Mr. Disraeli thought England, in its dealings with its colonies, must trust to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents and resources of the Governors placed over them. He protested against the discussion of Canadian politics in the British Commons. It was more respectful to the people of Canada that we should assume that the vote of her Parliament represented the opinion of the colony. He thought that a great blunder had been committed by Her Majesty's Government in sending 8,000 troops to Canada, inasmuch that it dampened the ardor of the Canadians, and led to the unfortunate state of affairs which has since prevailed.

Lord Palmerston regretted that the strong feeling upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of the Canadians to make due provision for their defence in case of invasion. At the same time he did not concur with Mr. Disraeli that the result was produced by the steps which the Government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the colony. Looking at the state of North America at that time, the dispatch of additional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something for herself. *England has now sent all the troops she could to Canada,* and it rests with the Canadians to make further provision requisite to protect the colonies from invasion.

The subject was then dropped.

The London *Daily News* says it will be an unfortunate thing if England adds Canada as well as the rest of North America to her list of enemies. The *News* then strongly denounces the course of the *Times* to bring about such a result.

The steamer *Modern Greece*, which fell into the hands of the American Blockading Squadron while attempting to run the blockade, was owned by Mr. Pearson, of Hull, and was insured at Lloyds' at twenty-five guineas premium.

The steamer *Indian Empire*, late of the Galway line, had been destroyed by fire in the Thames.

FRANCE.

Admiral De La Graviere embarked on the 23d of July on board the frigate *Normandie* for Mexico.

It is represented that the Orleanist element in French politics is in favor of the Federals, while the Imperialists are for the Confederates.

The Paris Bourse was quiet and steady, at 68f. 45c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The Paris *Patrie* gives currency to the report that Garibaldi had resolved to disembark with 6,000 volunteers on the Roman coast. In consequence of this, six war steamers were ordered to cruise between Civita Vecchia and Terucina. The Count of Montebello has also dispatched troops from Rome to the general frontier. A corps of 250 Bavarians had embarked at Civita Vecchia for a point on the Neapolitan coast.

The King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, and the Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg, are about to formally recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The latest dispatches say that Garibaldi is still at Palermo, and that the rumors of an expedition under his leadership are unfounded.

RUSSIA.

It is reported as probable that the Grand Duke Constantine will be named King of Poland instead of Viceroy.

VERY LATEST PER ARABIA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. She touched at Queenstown yesterday.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton to-day.

London, Saturday, July 26.

The *Times*, in its editorial to-day, says:

"We must do the Press of New-York the justice to say that, as far as we have seen, it treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness, though to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government, and the pompous addresses of Gen. McClellan. It is still independent enough and honest enough to let the country know the whole truth. While *Falstaff* and *Bobadil* describe their wonderful exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation."

Paris, Saturday, July 26.

The Bourse is firm. The Rentes close at 68f. 60c.

The Portuguese harvest is spoiled, and it is reported that the Portuguese ports will be open for the admission of grain in September.

London, Saturday, July 26.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of August.

The reports that Garibaldi is about to start on another expedition are unfounded.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 26.

Cotton.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 21,000 bales, including 9,500 to speculators and 9,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular and dull, and prices are ⅛@¼ of a penny ℔ lb. lower, except for American descriptions, which are easier, but not quotably lower. The sales, yesterday, (Friday,) were 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull at the rates of Thursday, which are as follows:

Fair Orleans.......	19d.	Middling Orleans..	18½d.
Fair Mobiles.......	18¾d.	Middling Mobiles..	18d.
Fair Uplands......	18¾d.	Middling Uplands..	17¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 171,000 bales, of which 43,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firm though quiet.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market is active and a trifle higher. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour firm and 6d. higher, mainly on the fine qualities. American quoted 25s.@28s. 6d. Wheat active and 2d. higher. Red Western, 9s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; Red Southern, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.: White Southern, 11s. 10d.@12s. 6d.; Corn active, and 6d.@1s. higher; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d. Yellow, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

Provisions.—The same authorities report—Provisions dull. Beef easier, with more inquiry. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon firmer at 6d.@1s. higher. Lard tending upward and prices 1s.@2s. better; sales at 42s.6d.@44s.6d. Tallow buoyant and 1s.6d.@2s. higher; sales at 48s.

Produce—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes flat at 33s. for Pots, and 35s. for Pearls. Resin quiet, at 22s. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 110s. Sugar tending upward. Coffee buoyant. Rice firmer. Linseed still advancing; Linseed Oil active at 42s. Cod Oil dull and drooping.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's circular reports Breadstuffs steady. Iron quiet, but steady. Sugar firm, and 6d. higher. Coffee tending upward. Tea dull and drooping. Rice steady. Tallow quiet at 49s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine tending downward; sales at 105s. Linseed declining; sales at 41s.@41s. 6d. Sperm Oil nominal. Cod Oil steady at £43.

Groves & Todd, of London, report Bacon tending upward, and 2s. higher. Lard quiet, but steady. Flour tending downward, and the inferior qualities somewhat lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The reduction of the Bank minimum to 2 ℔ cent. excited some comment, and roused some slight misgiving in commercial circles, in regard to the spirit of speculation likely to be aroused. The rate has only been so low once before—in 1852.

The *Times* defends the Bank, and says, in dealing with money, as with many other marketable commodities, it had no choice but a reduction. The funds received a considerable impetus from the reduction, Consols having improved ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. since the change. Fine weather for the crops assisted the buoyant feeling. There had been an average demand for money at the Bank since the reduction. The choicest paper was negotiated in open market at 1⅝ ℔ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Brothers say that American Securities are rather pressed for sale, and that quotations are difficult to give. Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount; United States Fives 63@65; United States Bonds 66@68; Maryland Fives 70@72; Massachusetts Fives 88@90; Virginia Fives 40@42.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅛@93⅜ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £388,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, July 26.

Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer and with an upward tendency, but rates unchanged.

Breadstuffs active and still advancing.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

London, Saturday, July 26—P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for Money.

American Securities are dull and without much change since yesterday. Illinois Central Shares 50@49½ discount; Eries 27@28.

Havre, Friday, July 24.

Cotton—Sales of the week 1,500 bales; market dull with but little inquiry, and prices weak; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 247 francs, do. *bas* 238 francs. Stock in port 39,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are easier.

Wholesale Arrest of Baltimore Rebels.

The special police force of Marshal Vannostrand, on Saturday morning, experienced quite a busy time in arresting rebels. From information received, the force visited the steamer *George Weems* and arrested thirteen persons, whose purpose was to reach, if possible, the sacred soil of Virginia. The boat was steered for Fort McHenry, and the arrested parties were confronted by the commanding officer of that garrison. Four of the party subscribed to the oath of allegiance, and were released, the balance assuming a mulelsh disposition, were locked up, and a guard placed over them. The steamer was searched, resulting in the finding of four bales of blue cloth, intended for uniforms for the rebels, silk, spool cotton, thread, needles, pins, and numerous other articles greatly needed by the traitors. The articles were seized and removed to the headquarters of Gen. Wool. The next steamer boarded was the *Mary Washington*. She was boarded when off the Seven Foot Knoll. On board of her was found sixteen rank rebels, who had just returned from Dixie. They had in their possession a large mail from Richmond. The whole party were taken to the Fort, they having positively refused to take the oath.—*Baltimore Clipper, 4th.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Telegraph Operators and Constructors Exempt from Military Duty.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Rumors Regarding Army Movements.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE DRAFT.

[Official.]

WAR BULLETIN.

War Department, Aug. 5, 1862.

Ordered, That the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines, at the date of the order calling for three hundred thousand men, be exempt from military duty, so long as they remain in such service.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS.

Though the rumor has not been current on the streets, well-informed circles are full of stories about movements either progressing or impending in McClellan's Army. The President is cited as authority for declarations that the present week must bring us stirring news from the Peninsula, and much stress is laid on Gen. Halleck's reported refusal to grant passes to any one on any account to visit the Peninsula this week, for the alleged reason that the state of affairs is too critical to permit any passing to and fro through the lines, even by military men.

Speculation is of course rife. The prevalent theory is that the whole army is to be brought up the Rappahannock, but this has been in circulation for the past ten days or two weeks. The rebels have stories that there was fighting the other day beyond Fredericksburgh, and that Col. Cluseret was repulsed; but there is no confirmation from reliable sources.

HOW THE DRAFT IS REGARDED.

The heavy draft by Government is variously regarded in Washington, but the prevailing sentiment is approval. A strong feeling of confidence succeeds the discouragement of the past month. It is a question whether the draft applies to this district. It is not named in the law, but only the States. A large part of the population here is exempt, being engaged in Government service.

NO PREMATURE DISCLOSURES.

It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements, have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosures of contemplated operations, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause, of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official position has heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purposes of the Administration.

It was months ago charged or believed that, through rebel spies in Washington, the enemy was in the constant receipt of much valuable knowledge, not known to the loyal public. But only a few Government officers, whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now be the possessors of information, the improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by the sole act of his own, announce his exact locality.

MR. SEWARD AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary Seward has made strong remonstrances to the French Government against the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a formidable fleet; nor has any other such action as represented been taken in the premises.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT.

Two persons, into whose hands was placed part of the New-York Hospital Relief Fund, are charged with embezzlement. One fails to render an account; the other has absconded. The amount lost is about $500 each. The names are not obtained.

NO NEGRO REGIMENTS OFFERED.

It is not true that any negro regiments have been offered to the President. Different persons have asked for authority to raise such regiments, but no one has shown his ability to enrol a regiment of that class.

THE IRISH AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Considerable turbulence is exhibited by the Irish in Washington in regard to contrabands, though no outbreak has occurred. The great numbers of the latter enable families to get servants of better behavior and at less rates than formerly, and they don't hesitate to do so.

THE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. Casey, member of Congress of Kentucky, has been in the West, but could not reach his home, as a camp of rebel cavalry, 1,200 strong, is established in his county. He believes that the rebels are about to make another determined effort to reoccupy Kentucky.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following named officers in the volunteer service have been dismissed:

New-York—Lieut. Charles A. Doerr, Capt. Joseph J. Bradley, Asst. Surgeon R. C. Thompson, Quartermaster Joseph Y. Gates, Lieut. H. Dirks, Capt. E. Hobart.

Pennsylvania—Maj. James Dewitt, Thomas H. Pets, Lieut. Warfield, Lieut. Joseph E. Dodge, Lieut. Charles H. Chandler.

Michigan—Maj.-Gen. H. Richardson.

Vermont—Lieut. Charles C. Greig.

Maine—Capt. Charles H. Gilman.

Kentucky—Capt. Utbank.

THE ALLEGED NEGRO ASSOCIATIONS.

The *National Republican* denies the truth of the paragraph in the *Evening Star,* "that the negroes of Washington are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and a mob by the laboring classes of white men." The *Republican* says the story is a pure fiction.

EMANCIPATION.

It is stated that Mr. Fay, our Minister to Switzerland, has expressed the opinion, since his return, that a thorough execution of the emancipation features of the Confiscation bill would render foreign intervention an impossibility.

ARREST OF JESSE HIGGINS.

Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Jesse Higgins, near Poolesville, Montgomery County, Maryland, and arrested him. He was brought to the City at a late hour, and was at once sent to the Capitol Prison by the Provost-Marshal. He is charged with holding communication with the rebels, and forwarding recruits for the Confederate army, by sending them across the Potomac, thence *via* Front Royal to the rebel lines.

THE PRESIDENT INSPECTING THE FORTS.

The President to-day, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Gen. Sturgis, inspected the forts and camps on the south side of the Potomac. He was enthusiastically received by all the troops at all points of the route, and with the usual salute of cannon.

CONSUL TO HANOVER.

Mr. Duncan, originally from South Carolina, but now known as a prominent citizen of Berlin, has been appointed Consul to Hanover.

CONTRACT FOR STATIONERY.

Wm. A. Wheeler, of New-York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

The preliminary report of the Census will be printed and ready for distribution in the course of a week.

GUNBOAT FLEET FOR THE OHIO.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Washington, Aug. 3.

Gov. Dennison, Mr. Gurley, and the rest of the Ohio Committee, had a long interview with Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday. They represented the exposed condition of Ohio and Indiana along the Ohio border, and said that no military force, however large and well managed, could adequately protect the whole border from such incursions as the recent one into Indiana, which tends to keep up constant alarm, and to feed the hopes and encourage the activity of the Secessionists throughout Kentucky. They found the Navy Department very cordial in coöperating in their views. It was agreed on all hands that the Government could not afford to permit the rebels to gain the immense moral effect in encouraging their people, and stimulating them to renewed efforts, which these guerrilla invasions were certain to give them. They must, on no account, be permitted to believe they can invade Northern soil with impunity. It was believed that no way was so effectual for guarding the border as an efficient gunboat force on the Ohio River. After a full conference, therefore, the Navy Department promised the Committee as many gunboats, for service exclusively on the Ohio River, as they wanted. Ten small boats, drawing only two feet, have already been selected and inspected by the agents of the Navy Department. The Secretary promised that a heavy force should at once be set to work to cut these boats down, put on thick wooden bulwarks, and plate them with iron after the most approved models. Each boat is calculated to carry two guns, and to be able to patrol the Ohio River anywhere from the mouth to Pittsburgh. These boats will be hurried through, mounted, and put into commission immediately It is believed that when they are placed in the river, all danger of guerrilla invasion will be at an end. Two wooden gunboats were able to preserve order along the whole Tennessee River, while the country was in the hands of the enemy, and it is believed, therefore, that ten ironclads will form an ample police force for the Ohio.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

THE ENEMY FALLS BACK TO GORDONSVILLE—THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. HATCH—CAMP POLICE—REBEL PROPERTY, ETC., ETC.

Gen. Crawford's Headquarters in the Advance,
Near Culpepper, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

The army here under Gen. Crawford, Acting General of Division, is still engaged in ferreting out the enemy, and with considerable success. It has been ascertained, and was reported at these headquarters a few minutes ago, that very soon after the last cavalry reconnoissance to near Orange, the enemy's force there fell back, and is now with the other Confederate troops at Gordonsville. The two reconnoissances—the first under Col. Broadhead, of the First Michigan Cavalry, and the second under Gen. Hatch—were not prolific of important results, and I have heard many complaints among those who went in relation to the manner in which they were conducted. It seems to be generally believed that if a dash had been made on Gordonsville, on the occasion of the first expedition, the important railroad bridges, dépôt, and the army stores known to have been there, might have been destroyed without serious loss to our side. The Confederate forces then there as a guard were as much surprised and astonished as were the people, when they learned that we had a force near them. As soon as the first expedition returned, you will recollect that Gen. Hatch was ordered immdiately to go on a second, for the same purpose for which the first had been sent.

To carry out the orders on the second occasion, however, was more difficult than on the first. The rebels, rightly apprehending danger to the railroad and to their stores, gathered a stronger force there immediately after they had knowledge of our first expedition, and removed large quantities of stores still further back. These facts I learn from a scout who has but just returned from the neighborhood of Gordonsville. Notwithstanding the fact that the changes indicated were partially known, the second expedition started for Gordonsville, to destroy the railroad dépôt and bridges, and ascertain as nearly as possible the strength and position of the enemy, and better results were anticipated. Before getting to the village, however, a council of war was held, which continued in session two hours; and I learn that all the officers in the council, with the exception of the gallant Col. DeForrest, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, agreed with the General, that, under the circumstances of the fatigue of the men and horses, it would be extremely hazardous to proceed further, and consequently the decision was to return. The particulars of the return, and of what had been accomplished, I gave in my last letter. Col. DeForrest, it is said, was strongly in favor of going on, claiming that they had been ordered out to perform a certain defined duty, and that, therefore, as soldiers, they ought not to return without at least attempting to do what was expected of them. Since then Gen. Hatch has been relieved of his command as chief of cavalry, and left this morning for Gen. McDowell's Corps, in which he has been assigned to the command of an infantry brigade. The General is popular with many of his officers and men, all of whom regret his departure for another command. The position thus made vacant is to be filled by Brig.-Gen. Buford, recently appointed Brigadier, who, I learn, is an efficient officer. Gen. Crawford, being the senior Brigadier-General, remains in command of the division; and Col. Donnelly, of the Twenty-eighth New-York, as fine a soldier as there is in the army, being senior Colonel, takes command of the General's Brigade.

The following is a list of the Fifth New-York Cavalry now in prison in Richmond. They were taken during the late reconnoissance, which was under command of Col. Broadhead:

Lieut. Wilson; Sergts. Boise, Burns, Wales, Smith.
Corps. O'Donnell, Winn, McDonnell, Murray.
Privates Golden, Going, Goodwin, McGivern, Hays, O'Connor, Mills, Freeman, McCormick, Healey, all of Co. A.
Corp. Buckley, Co. C.
Sergt. Lortori, Private Filkins, Co. E.
Sergt. Krohn, Privates White and Dolan, Co. G.

Since writing the above, Capt. Cogswell, of the Fifth Connecticut, has returned from a tour of inspection along the line of the Rapidan River, and reports that the enemy's pickets are lining the opposite bank for several miles. The first he discovered were within about ten miles of this camp. The Captain deserves credit for the manner in which he performed the duty assigned to him by Gen. Crawford. He started yesterday, about noon, with an escort of forty cavalry, under Capt. Hancock, rode day and night, far from here, in the direction of the enemy, and brought back the most important information yet received. I am not at present at liberty to give further particulars. I may say, however, without violating confidence, that it is extremely probable that a reconnoissance in force, headed by Gen. Crawford himself, will leave here very soon, and that news of interest and importance will doubtless be the result. It will, I think, take place in time to return here before the arrival of Gen. Pope, who is expected in three days.

The following General Order, bearing upon the discipline and cleanliness of the camp, has been read to the different regiments:

Headquarters United States Forces,
Fairfax, (better known as Culpepper,) Va.,
July 30, 1862.

General Order No. 1.—I. The attention of the Commanding General has been called to the very great negligence in the performance of outpost and picket duty. The lives of the command depend upon a faithful performance of this service, and the Articles of War inflict a no less punishment than death upon those who are guilty of sleeping upon their posts, or leaving them before being regularly relieved. Every officer and enlisted man engaged upon this duty will be held to the most rigid accountability, and the regulations defining and insisting upon these points will be conformed to in every respect.

II. The attention of commanding officers of brigades and detachments is called to the condition of their camps, in regard to police duty. Commanding officers will direct sinks to be dug immediately for their command, where this has not already been done. All offal will be at once burned, and immediate attention of commanders is called to the daily police of their respective camps, and the personal cleanliness of their commands.

III. No officer or enlisted man will be permitted to go beyond the lines for any purpose except on duty, and no passes whatever will be granted to any citizen to go beyond the lines in any direction. Guards and pickets will permit no citizen to pass or repass the lines without permission from these headquarters. Any person presenting himself at the outposts without such pass, will be instantly arrested and sent to the headquarters of the Commanding General.

IV. The succession of outrages which have occurred at the different farm-houses in the vicinity, so demoralizing and disgraceful to our profession, renders it necessary for the commanding General to call the attention of commanding officers of regiments and detachments to a stricter vigilance on their part in regard to this subject. They will not give passes to men to leave the limits of their camps, unless for special reasons, which shall be referred to the Brigade Commander for approval. All detachments and parts of regiments which have not posted camp guards will immediately establish them. The discipline and reputation of the command are at stake, and the General commanding calls upon every officer, of whatever grade, to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Brig.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD.
J. A. Judson, Captain and Adjutant.

The following important general order has been issued by Gen. Hatch, and was read at dress parade last evening:

Headquarters, Fairfax,
(Culpepper,) Va., July 29, 1862.

General Order, No. 9.—I. Rumors having gained credence in the army that orders are about to be issued, or have been issued at the Headquarters Army of Virginia, removing the restraints now imposed upon the troops with regard to the appropriation of private property, by unauthorized persons, the Brigadier-General Commanding deems it his duty to immediately undeceive credulous persons who may have been led into this belief.

None but authorized agents, bearing the written authority from competent sources, are allowed to seize the property of citizens for the use of the army, on giving written receipts for the same. All such persons are informed to use courteous language in the prosecution of this duty.

II. In each regiment there will be an officer of the day, who will be charged with the duty of arresting any person bringing into the camp property of any description taken from citizens by unauthorized persons.

III. There will be in each regiment an Officer of the Guard, who, with suitable guard, will patrol as follows: The infantry the immediate roads and fields in the vicinity of the camps, but not to enter the town. The cavalry to patrol the roads and woods within a circuit of four miles of the camp.

IV. All pickets, patrols and guards are directed to arrest and confine at the Provost-Marshal's Guardhouse any soldier found out of camp without a pass and not on duty.

V. Hereafter the commander of any company will be held responsible for the presence in his command of *any horse taken from a citizen,* without proper authority; and on proof of such animal being with his command, his name will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and he will be recommended to be dropped from the rolls of the army.

VI. Horses taken on the late scout of the cavalry command, to replace those abandoned on the trip, will not be considered as included in the above order, but all such horses will be immediately receipted for to Capt. David, Brigade Quartermaster, through the Assistant Adjutant-General.

VII. Commanders of brigades and regiments are earnestly requested to exert themselves in seeing that the provisions of this order are carried out. Unremitting exertions toward this end will be necessary to prevent the demoralization of the command. By order of the commanding General, the commandants of troops are held responsible for the conduct of the men; the Brigadier-General commanding will consequently hold subordinate commanders responsible for their good conduct.

VIII. This order will be published to the troops on two consecutive days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH.
J. A. Judson, Captain and Adjutant-General.

The above order has long been an imperative necessity. Had it been issued and *executed* long ago, the reputation of the army, particularly the cavalry, would have been much better than it is at present.

There have been no changes of importance in the other branches of this army since I gave an account of them in the letter of the 29th inst. We still occupy Madison with a moderate force, and our pickets are being increased and extended every day. It is believed that when Gen. Pope comes here, McDowell's force will come with him; that the others will also be moved forward, and that the design to occupy Gordonsville will be carried out soon afterward. How long we will occupy it, if at all, cannot, of course, be told. I have sometimes apprehended serious disaster to this army in case of an attempt to advance beyond Gordonsville at present. It is understood here that Gen. McClellan will not be in readiness to attack the rebel force now defending Richmond for several weeks to come. If that be so, and we advance from this point to attack the force known to be at Gordonsville, what is to prevent the Confederates, with the railroad facilities they have at command, to throw forward from Richmond with great celerity a force sufficient to overpower us, and return again before it is needed there? The probable result, however, you can determine as readily as I can.

J. A.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Near Little Washington, Va., Friday, Aug. 1.

A field officer with an escort conveying sick rom Front Royal hither was fired on by a small party of guerrillas on Wednesday night, and in the immediate vicinity of a house guarded by some of our troops. The shots were harmless.

The route between Front Royal and Winchester had to be abandoned for trains and travel except under a strong escort, so troublesome did the guerrillas become, and they are now transferring their deeds of "heroism" to this side.

Belle Boyd, who is said to have recently visited Warrenton, under the auspices of some of her Federal dupes, has at last been arrested and taken to Winchester, preparatory to some further action. Why she has been permitted thus long to roam at large, well known as she was to be an arch traitress, no one can conceive. Not many months ago she was arrested in Winchester, with numerous contraband letters, and paroled, to return to Front Royal. This parole she has probably broken on every favorable opportunity, and is reported to have boasted frequently to our officers of her holding communication with the enemy. This assertion is not doubted, as several paroled prisoners have resided there, besides it being a very favorable point to receive and dispatch Southern mails from, and our movements in that vicinity having been evidently faithfully transmitted by some one. It is stated that, on the occasion of her recent arrest, a collection of papers and documents were found in her possession, fully corroborating her atrocious occupation.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Incidents of the Recent Night Attack by the Rebels.

Heavy Reconnoissance to Malvern Hills.

Arrival of the Last of the Sick and Wounded from Richmond.

Contrabands Engaged in the Construction of Earthworks.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

The Richmond papers of the 2d inst., in giving an account of the night engagement opposite the Mail-boat Landing, acknowledge one man killed and six wounded.

A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery left camp last night, for Malvern Hill. No report has yet been received.

Lieut.-Col. Switzer arrived yesterday, with 502 men—the balance of our sick and wounded from Richmond—making a total of 4,000 received since the army came to the James River.

About 3,000 rebel prisoners have arrived here from the North, to be exchanged under the new arrangement.

Gen. Barry has commenced to employ contrabands in the construction of earthworks.

THE NIGHT ATTACK.

OPENING OF THE REBEL BATTERIES—THE NIGHT FAVORABLE TO THEIR FIRE—INCIDENTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Harrison's Landing, Va., Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

The rebels at last have made their appearance upon the banks of the river opposite this point, and at 1 o'clock this morning made a formidable and unexpected attack upon our shipping, but without doing any essential damage.

Last night, soon after 10 o'clock, the enemy towards Richmond, about five miles beyond our infantry pickets, commenced throwing up signal lights, and otherwise evincing the commotion usually preceding some important event. About 1 o'clock this morning, the rebels, who had stationed four field batteries at contiguous points upon the bluffs on the opposite side of the river, opened with a terrific volley of shot and shell upon the transports and small shipping which crowded the river. The long roll was beat in the rebel camps, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them, as well as ourselves, although our forces were not called out.

The night was cloudly and dark, and one or two causes contributed to give the rebels a better range of the position of our shipping and immediate camps than they would otherwise have obtained. Immediately on the commencement of the cannonading, one or two of our steamers—one of which was the *John A. Warner*, the mail-boat—lit up all their lights, making a grand illumination, and presenting an excellent mark to the enemy, which proclaimed as palpable as words, "Here we all are, crowded together like sheep in a pen. I will hold a light while you count us. Now, please, blaze away, and we will—sustain the damage!" The encampments of the batteries, which fringe the bank of the river behind the shipping, also lit up their hundreds of candles, making a glowing background in the picture, and thus affording the assailants every facility they could desire to consummate their designs.

The rebels opened with a fierce and rapid fire from their four batteries, directing their shots into the shipping and battery camps. For nearly a half hour, they poured in solid shot and shell without intermission, when our siege guns and gunboats opened upon them, soon rendering their position uncomfortable. Still, they continued their attack, firing at short intervals for half or three-quarters of an hour, killing four of the men belonging to our batteries and wounding several.

One shell entered the tent of a Colonel and lighted upon a table strewn with papers, where it exploded, burning up his documents, but inflicting no injuries to the officer, who was in the tent at the time. Another struck in the tent of a Captain of one of the batteries, and, glancing, passed through another in the rear, without injury to the occupants. A negro, who was hurrying away with a box of specie belonging to Adams' Express Co., and attended by one of the clerks, was seized with a panic, and, dropping the box, vanished like a ghost. The box was shattered by the fall, and its contents were scattered about on the ground. The clerk immediately commenced groping about in the dirt in search of the loose treasure, when a ball plowed into the ground about three feet from him, covering him and his wealth together with earth. He, too, "skedaddled," leaving his money to be reclaimed at a more peaceful moment.

Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker received his appointment as Major-General last evening.

Five shots penetrated the woodwork of the steamer *Nantasket,* but did no serious damage to the boat. I cannot ascertain that any important injury was sustained by any of the shipping.

ARGUS.

What Constitutes a Legal Tender—Important Decision.

In the Philadelphia District Court, on Wednesday, a decision was given in the case of Shoenberger for use *vs.* Musselman & Watts, a brief notice of which, in view of the importance of the point involved, may not be out of place here. The defendants, obligers in a bond dated Nov. 26, 1861, in the penal sum of $56,231 78, conditioned for the payment of $28,155 89, in specie, current gold of the United States of America, on the 1st of May, 1862, with lawful interest, in specie, current gold and silver money aforesaid, to be paid half yearly for the same in the City of Philadelphia. A warrant of attorney for the same date with the bond to confess judgment was annexed to the bond. Under this warrant a judgment was entered on the day of the date of the bond, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. According to the usual practice, the judgment was entered for the penalty of the bond, and the record sets out the condition also, *verbatim.* When the day of payment arrived, the obligors tendered to the obligee the debt, interest and cost, in full, in the notes of the United States, which, by act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, were made a legal tender for all debts, &c. The plaintiff refused to receive them, and had a *fi. fa.* issued, which the defendants asked to have set aside. The question raised was whether the plaintiff had a right, since the act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, to require payment by defendants of gold and silver money, or was bound to accept the notes of the United States, which, by that act, were made a legal tender for notes generally. The Court decided that the tender of United States notes was sufficient answer to the obligation in the bond, and the writ was set aside.

Canal Tolls.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The canal tolls, from the opening of the season to the 1st of August, amount to $2,153,068. For the same in 1861, they were $1,440,164.

KANSAS AND THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

From New-York to Kansas—Local News—State Politics—The Cherokee Expedition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

The miracle wrought by the railway and steam-engine is not fully realized by us, except when it vanquishes time and space in long, continuous journeys. It is wonderful enough for the traveler to breakfast in New-York and sup in Boston, or dine in Albany; but when he breakfasts in New-York on Monday, and in Kansas on Thursday, he begins to comprehend the marvelous power which the progress of the age has evoked from science.

It is always pleasant for the traveler to find cause for commendation. When last I took this trip, that luxury was denied me, so far as concerned the connections of the railways over which I traveled. From New-York to Chicago, indeed, all was well; the arrangements of the New-York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central Railroads, have become, by a patient and intelligent application of system and labor, almost as reliable as the courses of the planets. But the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, forced us to pay a tribute to a Chicago hotel; and the half-frozen Mississippi and Missouri Rivers compelled a like tax of time and money at Quincy and St. Joseph. Now, this is all changed. In less than an hour from my arrival in Chicago, I was again hurrying along over the rails; another hour, the next morning, sufficed to cross the "Father of Waters" in time for "the train," and delivered us from the intolerable penance of sojourn at a wretched Quincy hotel; and a half hour, the same evening, at St. Joseph, secured our transfer to the cars of the Platte County Road which brought us to a point only a few miles distant from this chief city of Kansas. Only three days and nights from New-York! and the trip made with every comfort that good roads and cars can furnish, and every convenience and safeguard that attention can secure.

LOCAL NEWS.

Here arrived, the local news I find to be not sensational. A drought cuts down the Spring crops in Southern Kansas, but leaves an abundant yield of wheat; elsewhere in the State, the product is bounteous. As for money, the war has made Kansas rich; that is, it has refilled the coffers drained by the late famine, and enabled the settlers to restock the barns denuded by old thefts of Missouri Border Ruffians. If Kansas still bleeds, the verb is transitive. Never were prairies lovelier than those which now undulate under her July sun; never breezes purer than those which temper her Summer heats. She is recuperated, and again, with smiling face, invites the emigrant to choose for himself from the loveliest homes that nature ever offers to the kindly culture of Art.

STATE POLITICS.

But her politics are still turbulent; otherwise they could not suffice Kansas wants. Her Secretary of State and Auditor, convicted of misdemeanors in office by the Senatorial tribunal, refused to abide the decision; and the Supreme Court has just affirmed it, and peremptorily bidden them vacate the offices they have forfeited. Upon the Governor—unconvicted, but generally esteemed the chief criminal—will devolve the duty of filling the vacancies thus made. His enemies whisper that he will reappoint the same men. I cannot think him so desperate; should he do so, I should not wonder if the exhausted patience of a greatly abused people should dedicate him a victim of speedy vengeance.

JIM LANE,

The "grim chieftain," is on his way; and the report, which outruns his arrival, of his novel powers for recruiting white, black and red soldiers for the Republic, makes his coming an event impatiently expected by all. He was last heard of at Chicago; and Gen. Blunt has gone as far as Quincy to meet and return with him. Verily, Lane, just now, is an omnipotence in Kansas. Carefully, laboriously, sagaciously, has he woven the mysterious threads that fate has given to his hands, till the meshes of his web have involved all the portential influences of the young State. Its next Governor, Representative, Legislature, will be—Lane.

THE CHEROKEE EXPEDITION.

This enterprise, as you may have heard, has come to grief. It started out in good spirits, but has suffered from the national curse of worthless officers. The leaders have placed each other under arrest, and are now here with a cloud of witnesses to answer respectively, charges of mutiny and drunkenness in the face of the enemy. The trial will be held immediately; after which it is to be hoped that Gen. Blunt will himself take the field and crop those fruits of success that hang ripened, waiting for the competent hand that can accomplish their gathering.

From Dr. Gilpatrick, Surgeon of one of the regiments of the expedition, I have derived some very interesting facts in regard to the Cherokees and other Southern tribes, and their relations to the rebellion. Some of these facts I can give you, and some I cannot; were the Government as prompt in action as it should and might be, I could safely give them all.

When the expedition approached the Arkansas region, Dr. Gilpatrick went forward with dispatches to Chief John Ross. His reply you have seen. That his people have been forced into an alliance with the rebele, is true; and equally true that the tardiness of our Government in giving him succor, is the cause. Col. Cooper, with a rebel force of from 3,000 to 10,000 men, lies encamped on the south side of the Arkansas River, prepared to enforce submission to the Confederate edicts, unless overmatched by a superior Union force. He has ordered Ross to issue his proclamation of conscription, the effect of which would be to enrol the Cherokee warriors in the rebel army. Now, four-fifths of these warriors are loyal to the Union; and a large proportion have already enlisted in the National regiments forming a part of the expedition. Ross is believed to be a Union man at heart; and hence it is not thought that he will greatly resent the act of *his arrest and release on parole*, together with one of his sons, a nephew, and several other chiefs, although this act *will prevent* his obeying the order of the rebel commander. It was intended that a general council of all the people of the nation should be held, at which they should solemnly, by vote, annul the recent treaty with the rebels, and relieve Ross from his embarrassing position. This council has been prevented by the disgraceful quarrel among the officers of the expedition, which paralyzes its power, and, for the time, leaves the Indians still at the mercy of Cooper's force.

The Cherokee Nation has its own political divisions. It has brought with it an old quarrel from the East—the Ross and Boudinet factions. That of Ross is immensely strongest, and is loyal; that of Boudinet is rebellious. The whole fighting force of the Nation is about three thousand men. The Creeks and Seminoles aggregate about the same number of warriors, and the preponderance of loyal men is about the same. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, on the other hand, are intensely rebel. The Creeks are divided into two secret organizations—the rebels are called "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the loyalists "Pin Indians," from their badge—a pin fastened in their clothing—which they first used as a mark of distinction. Of all the friendly warriors in these nations nearly two thousand are already enrolled in the regiments of Cols. Ritchie and Phillips, and the balance *can be had* as soon as Government adopts the proper course. I should not be surprised if Lane should take a trip to the Cherokee country.

I questioned Dr. Gilpatrick as to the capacity of these Indians, as well as to the more barbarous usages, for discipline and service. His replies are most encouraging. He entertains no doubt that they will prove efficient warriors. He has seen the organization made, so far as it has gone, and should know. If he is correct, the Government can as well as not secure eight or ten thousand men from this quarter with which to exterminate Pike and his savages. Why shall it not be done?

J. M. W.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The Policy of Arming the Negro Slaves—Its Effect on the Loyalists North and South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reading the speeches of Wendell Phillips and Senator Sumner, the essays of O. A. Brownson, the editorials of the *Tribune*, and various other arguments in favor of emancipating the slaves of the South, and sending them into the field to fight for the Union against their rebel masters. My sympathies and prejudices are all in favor of such a step. Our *right* to take it I consider too clear for argument. It is absurd to suppose that we cannot arm a man against rebellion because he is a rebel's slave. We have armed the fathers, brothers and sons of rebels to fight against them. We have used their horses, their money, their land, whenever we could get hold of them, in the same cause. Why, I should like to know, have we not the same *right*, in morals and in law, to use their slaves in the same way?

The whole question, to my mind, is one of policy—of *expediency*, for in spite of the holy horror with which that word will be received by the persons I have named and the school they represent, it is our highest duty to consult expediency in this as in every other movement of the war. Whatever, not being intrinsically wrong, is expedient,—that is, whatever will aid in crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union,—we ought to do. Whatever, even if it is just and right in itself, will retard that result or render its attainment doubtful, we ought not to do. President Lincoln, to whose discretion this matter is left by Congress, must consider mainly—indeed exclusively—the *expediency* of the step proposed, which is most earnestly and even vehemently pressed upon him by a very large section of the North.

Will the suppression of the rebellion be *aided*, or will it be *retarded*, by arming the negro slaves to fight against it?

The advocates of the measure say,—here are 4,000,000 of people in the South, all *loyal*,—all willing and eager to fight for the Union. What idiocy to reject the physical strength they would bring to the Union cause—simply because they are black, or because they are slaves! They are men and can fight, and that is all we want of them. There are among them, say 250,000 fighting men;—why not let them take the place of 250,000 of our brothers and sons who are in the field? Why should we fight the battles alone, while they stand ready to offer their help?

There is great force in this. If all the assertions on which the argument rests are *facts*, it is unanswerable, and the course suggested should be pursued, unless it involves disadvantages that outweigh its benefits. But is it quite certain that the premises are sound? Do we *know* that the slaves are all loyal? They ought to be, doubtless,—but so ought their masters. It seems incredible that they should not be,—but so seems the whole rebellion. None but absolute idiots, one would think, could possibly refuse to fight for the Union when it would give them freedom, wages, education, families and prosperity, instead of Slavery, which denies them all these;—yet the *poor whites* of the South, who have quite as much to gain as the slaves by the overthrow of Slavery, and quite as much to lose by the triumph of the rebellion, fill up the ranks of the rebel army, and fight the Union soldiers with intense and desperate hatred on every field. Is it not *possible* that the black slaves may be as great fools—as ignorant of their own interest, as blind to their own future,—as the poor whites of the Southern States? If so, it is altogether probable that wherever the sway of Rebeldom extends over them, they would fight *for it* instead or *for us*. True, we might have the help of those slaves whom their masters have deserted in flying from our armies, or who have escaped voluntarily from servitude. But I do not suppose we could muster 5,000 such, all told, up to the present time.

But have we any *evidence*, apart from the assertions of the Abolitionists, and what would seem to be their natural inclination, of a wish on the part of the slaves to fight for the Union? Have they anywhere *shown* any such desire? If so, when, where and how? The condition of Southern society has never been so favorable to negro revolts as now. The great bulk of the white males are in the army; the plantations are left to the women and slaves; the military force is all away, and the usual police force substantially disbanded. Yet in not a single instance, since the war broke out, have we heard of any attempt on the part of the slaves to achieve their own freedom or aid the "Abolition" Government at Washington, by insurrection or revolt. So far as we have any information, *the slaves have never been less disposed to revolt than now*. This certainly is a most remarkable fact,—one which disappoints all my expectations and falsifies the predictions of men of all parties throughout the Northern States. What it indicates I cannot say;—but it certainly does *not* indicate that eagerness to fight for the Union which is attributed to these slaves by the Abolitionists. It begets in my mind the fear that this resource might fail us, if we should resort to it;—that if Mr. Lincoln should call for negro troops never so loudly, he might fail to get them; and that we should be left, therefore, to face all the *disadvantages* of the measure proposed, with a very small offset in the way of positive benefits.

What are these disadvantages?

I put foremost among them the effect such a step would have upon Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, and whatever of loyalty there is in the Slave States. I think no one who knows anything of the sentiment of those States can doubt that this effect would be disastrous in the highest degree. The interest of these States in Slavery is comparatively small; but their *feeling* on the subject is very deep, very intense, and would be very powerful in influencing their action. Nine-tenths of the loyal men in all those States regard negroes as their inferiors, and can never be brought, under any circumstances, or by any pressure, to recognize them, directly or indirectly, as their equals in any relation, or for any purpose whatever. We may say this is wrong, unchristian, absurd, intolerable, &c. It may be so. But this does not alter *the fact*, and unfortunately it is the *fact* alone which is important. For so long as they hold this belief, and are governed by this sentiment, right or wrong, they will act upon it, and it is their action which will affect results.

They will not go into the field to fight by the side of negro troops, for the Union or for anything else. They will themselves fight against their own sons and brothers who are in the rebel ranks, but they will not tolerate the idea that negro slaves shall do so. They will not stand with negroes against their own color and race. Censure this as you like, denounce it, brand it as you will, you cannot alter the fact, nor can you avert its consequences; and without being too positive or peremptory in regard to anything that is future, the chances, in my judgment, are three to one that, if President Lincoln calls negro slaves as soldiers, into the field, every one of those States will withdraw its troops, and abandon the Union cause. They may not, but the chances are that they will, and before he takes action on the subject, President Lincoln is bound to weigh these chances well.

Now I should regard such a step as infinitely disastrous—as fatal to the hope of crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union. Others do not so regard it, or, if they do, they do not greatly deprecate the result. Phillips has always been openly for disunion. The *Tribune* was for disunion at the outset, if the South desired it. Secretary Chase preferred Disunion to War. Brownson, who puts the case more clearly and strongly than any of them, in his *Quarterly* for July says:

"If these States are really loyal, the measure will not drive them out of the Union; if they are at heart disloyal, and willing to stay in the Union only on condition that it adopt no measure not approved by them, *the sooner they secede the better*. The Government is either strong enough to maintain itself against any domestic combination that can be formed against it, or it is not. If it is, they can be subdued along with the other seceding States; *if it is not, then let it perish, for it is not worth sustaining*. A Government that can govern only at the mercy or forbearance of a portion of its subjects, is no Government at all."

This sounds well. It smacks of authority, of power and of a prompt and peremptory use of both; and this, in these days when force has come to be the only law, is pleasing and popular. But it is utterly sophistical and false. I should like Mr. Brownson to name a single Government on the face of the earth which can govern, or which dare make the attempt to govern, without consulting the wishes, the sentiments, the opinions, the prejudices, of its subjects. The day has gone by when rulers dreamed of governing on such principles and in such an absolute style as Mr. Brownson advocates. The Pope is the only monarch living who talks in this strain; even the Emperor of Austria, and the Czar of Russia have found it impossible to govern except "at the mercy and forbearance of their subjects." Upon Mr. Brownson's theory the government might go on and do something which should drive Illinois, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and New-York, out of the Union, and still be acting justly and wisely. It could still say, as he says for it now, "the government is either strong enough to maintain itself against *any* domestic combination, or it is not. If it is, then *these States* can be subdued along with the others. If it is not, then let it perish, for it is not worth sustaining." In the case we have supposed Mr. Brownson himself would ask whether it was best to drive these States out:—whether justice and good policy would sanction any step which would be likely to involve that result:—whether it would not be infinitely better every way to retain them in the Union, and to keep their armies on the side of the Union, if it could be done without any momentous and remediless sacrifice; and that is precisely the question which I ask in the present instance. Is it worth while, for the sake of the few negro regiments we might gain, to take a step which *might* throw these States into the Southern Confederacy, take their 80,000 troops from the Union armies, and give them to the rebels, close again the Mississippi, and carry the northern line of the rebellion to the Ohio and Susquehannah? I do not say that all these results would follow. But I do say the chances that they might follow are great enough to make us pause before rushing upon them.

Mr. Brownson thinks the Border States have been very "insolent," "dictatorial," and "exacting," in prescribing terms and conditions to their loyalty. "The Government," he says, "has been sufficiently embarrassed already by its concessions to them. They are an integral part of the Union, and are as much bound to fight for it as Illinois or Massachusetts." This is true enough, and I sympathize with the feeling that pervades it. But it is only fair to remember that though the *duty* of these Border Slave States has been the same as ours, they have not had the same facilities for performing it. They have not had a *united public sentiment* to aid them, as we have. They had rebels at home to conquer first. They had a Pro-Slavery sentiment to contend with, which we had not. They had disloyal Executives and Legislatures to fetter their action. Their Governors,—the commanders of their armies, the keepers of their arsenals, the guides and rulers of their public sentiment were in league with the rebellion, and did everything in their power to drag those States into its vortex. Their loyal men had a much severer task than we have had in fighting rebellion. They have had to contend with adverse political opinions, with powerful prejudices, with the tremendous tide of hostile sentiment created by Slavery, and with many other influences, of which we have known nothing whatever. We are bound, in simple justice to these men, to make allowance for these peculiarities of their position, and for the absolute necessity they were under of seeking, in the form sometimes of concessions from the General Government, aid and support which we did not need.

In my opinion, we do need the continued aid of these Border States in our contest with the rebellion. Their defection now would be absolutely and, I fear, permanently fatal to our hope of restoring the Union. And it is for President Lincoln to say whether, in his judgment, the *chance* of causing that defection by calling for negro troops, does not outweigh the advantages which such a step could reasonably be expected to secure to the Union cause.

Scarcely secondary to this evil of alienating the Border States, I am inclined to place the danger of *creating damaging dissensions in the North*, by the policy proposed. Thus far public sentiment in all the loyal States has been substantially united in support of efforts to crush the rebellion. All party distinctions have been forgotten, and all questions likely to give rise to any considerable differences of opinion have been avoided. There has been a general disposition among all our people to unite in support of the Government—waiving all their old differences and refusing to entertain questions likely to create new ones. It is this which has given such prodigious strength to the action of the Government. The people have been impatient of all attempts of political demagogues to revive party discussions, or to deal in criminations and recriminations concerning the origin of the war. And the Government has most wisely consulted this tendency of the public mind and steered clear of all such issues and embarrassments.

Now it seems to me clear that we shall have an end of all this, if we emancipate the slaves and call them into the field. Whatever you or I may think of the justice of such a measure, our people are not agreed upon it. There is a very wide and a very deep division of public sentiment in regard to it. And that division will make itself felt upon the public action, if it is called into exercise. It will be felt upon the new enlistments,—upon the payment of taxes,—upon the voting of men and money for the war. It will weaken the vigor of the Government by destroying the unity of the people. And in this way I am afraid it will contribute largely to the strength of the rebellion and postpone the prospect of its suppression. With a divided North—and those divisions growing more and more acrimonious every day, we should soon have a powerful party here at home hostile to the Administration and virtually in active alliance with the rebels of the South. The meeting at Cooper Institute, the speech of Ex-Mayor Wood, the language of the *Express*, the action of the Democratic Conventions in Connecticut, Vermont and elsewhere, the Irish riots in Brooklyn, show clearly enough that we have all the elements of such a party already. What they need is something to rally upon—something to precipitate the floating sentiment and thus give organization, life and effective vigor to the movement. All this it would get in the measure proposed.

For these reasons, I confess I greatly fear that an attempt to arm the negro slaves would do much more hurt than good. I do not believe that it is necessary—I think we have strength to crush the rebellion without it. I believe we shall be stronger without it than with it.

I am glad to see, therefore, that the President in the exercise of the discretion with which he has been clothed, will confine the services of the negroes to digging trenches, building forts, and other labor of the utmost importance to our armies, but which does not involve the idea of military service. In this they can be infinitely useful. There are thousands of them already on hand available for it, and who ought to be employed at it. And the number is steadily and largely increased with every advancing step of our army in the Slave States;—for it is perfectly clear to every one that, with or without decrees of emancipation, Slavery disappears before our advancing troops. Wherever our flag has been planted by force and is maintained, Slavery has ceased to exist. Every slave who chooses freedom can be free. None who escape to our lines are hereafter to be surrendered by the military authorities. A very large portion of the labor that now falls with such severity upon our volunteers, many of whom are utterly unused to it, may be taken off their shoulders by the judicious employment of enfranchised slaves. But the *fighting*, our soldiers would prefer to do themselves. They do not ask or need the aid of negro troops. Yours, &c.,

A REPUBLICAN.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

What Has Been Done at Vicksburgh.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, under date of Memphis, July 29, thus sums up the result of the siege of Vicksburgh:

"When the *Arkansas* came down, the fleet lay helpless, like so many turtles on their backs; not a pound of steam to move themselves with, and each vessel carefully anchored so that, if she fired a gun, she was sure to rake her next neighbor or sink a transport. The small prodigy floated leisurely along, delivering her fire right and left among the astonished fogies, who were too much dumbfoundered at her audacity to do much besides open their mouths and look, and finally rested under the protection of the friendly batteries. The *Benton* waked up then, and made a valorous rush at nothing, and got punctured for her pains. She might as well have rushed at the moon. She poked her nose around the corner, when there was nothing in the world to shoot at, and received the full fire of the batteries, and was glad enough to get back again, like a valorous gander charging to protect his geese, after the danger is all past, and perchance running his nose into a hornet's nest. Then the fleet must run the blockade and sink her. They ran the blockade, but did not sink her. Some say it was dark, and they could not find her, and others say that when they found her, and picked her up, she was, like the Irishman's potato, too hot to hold. At all events, they left her there, although the supposition that they might have brought her away is by no means incredible. There were nine of them, all powerful steamers, and, if they had grappled with her and dragged her off by main force, nobody would have objected. But they did not do that. And then, they must knock her to pieces with rams. So, the two brave boats above mentioned went at her, and the rest looked on. It was like a boy-fight at the back of the school-house, where two do all the hair-pulling and finger-clawing, while the rest sit and enjoy it. Of course, the enemy considered it a joke, destitute of any serious intentions, and refused to accommodate them with a surrender. Perhaps, if they had all pitched in, as if they meant something, and backed up the supposition with their two hundred and odd guns, a different result would have been gained; but they never thought of that. Even the venerable fossil who presides at the head of the Navy Department would have got that through his hair sooner than they. If he showed more imbecility, he ought to be made a figure-head for some bold rebel craft, like the *Arkansas*, and be compelled to live a thousand years to be shot at.

Having determined to evacuate, the small colony of a thousand negroes which had been employed on the canal, by whose united efforts the work of genius had effected a level five feet above the water-line, with an increasing ratio going on as the river fell, were disposed of by turning them loose into the woods. A portion were carried down the river and deposited on the shore in the neighborhood of their homes, and the whole pack were thus got rid of. This was a bitter pill for the blacks, who were sure that Kingdom Come had arrived when the Federals got there. They made a rush for the boats, and would have taken them by force had they dared. They were beaten off and told to shift for themselves, and they had no alternative except to take to the woods to starve, until they chose to go home to their masters. They went with the Federals so willingly, in many cases coming out of the woods where their masters had hidden them, and in many more insulting them most gratuitously in the process, that they at present stand in bodily fear of being killed the moment they are caught; so they live between the danger of starvation and murder.

The canal remains, a monument of inefficiency. It is full five feet above the water, and as that fluid does not surmount such slight obstacles unaided, there is no chance of its being baptized. Until the Mississippi can be coaxed to run over the top of a moderate sized hill, it will never change its bed in that locality. The contrabands did their best to dig as fast as the river went down, but failed ignominiously. Half an inch a day was too much for them.

On the 24th Farragut's fleet went down the river, and is now at New-Orleans. He took on board Gen. Williams and his four thousand men, and left them at Baton Rouge. On the same day Davis' flotilla left the position, and came up to the mouth of the Yazoo, where it now remains, waiting for more invulnerables to come down. The *Essex* and the *Sumter*, victims of the grand policy which has directed movements, are below Vicksburgh, and cannot get up. Farragut left three of his gunboats to protect them, with a strong probablity that the *Arkansas* will come out some fine morning, and gobble them all up before breakfast.

In the meantime the rebels were busy up the river. Batteries had been planted at various points, and the boats were being fired into continually. The *Sallie Wood*, a transport, which left the fleet on Sunday, the 21st, with dispatches, mail and passengers, was fired into at Island No. 82, immediately above Greenville, and disabled. Shots passed through her steam-pipe and machinery, and she was grounded on the island. The passengers and crew, some thirty in number, got ashore and roamed about the island until the most of them were captured. From Lieut. J. H. Wing, the only one who escaped, I learn some particulars. Lieut. James C. Biddle, of Philadelphia, was sick, and there were others who were almost helpless. One party went up to the head of the island, and were taken the next forenoon. Those who were with Lieut. Wing took to the woods, and concealed themselves until the next day, when they discovered the *Victoria* going down. They could not make themselves heard, and she passed on. They returned to the woods. Lieut. Biddle was left behind at his own request, being unable to proceed further, and was captured. Lieut. Wing left the party to explore, and saw them no more, but met a negro the next day, who told him that they had got starved out and given themselves up. He continued his efforts to escape, and the next night waded to a tow-head, or small island near, where he remained until taken off by the *Carondelet*, which passed. He was out, in all, four days, almost without food, and underwent the greatest privations, but his perseverance saved him. All the rest of them were taken prisoners except the pilot, who escaped in a small boat. Lieut. Tubbs, of Jefferson County, Wis., is among the captured; also a Mr. Fowler, of Chicago, an army contractor. The rebels burned the boat. The mails had been thrown overboard before she surrendered, and therewith went much valuable newspaper correspondence to the bottom of the Mississippi.

The *Queen of the West* was attacked at the same place on her way up, but she was well protected, and managed to come through. She got a large number of cannon balls through her, one of which made two pieces of the carpenter, who was instantly killed. There were many narrow escapes. The passengers occupied themselves in peppering their assailants with some old muskets which were on board, which probably did more execution behind than before. The rebels have planted batteries in three or four different places, and have most effectually blockaded the river, so far as ordinary steamboats are concerned.

Regarding the action of July 22, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

At 6.30 A. M. the rebel *Arkansas* steamed with difficulty into the middle of the river, in front of the batteries, no doubt as an act of bravado, to show the Yankee fleet that she still existed through it all. On fair ground the *Essex* would "knock seven bells" out her. The sun shining directly in our faces prevented the attack from being continued. To night or this afternoon the original plan will be carried into execution. It is well the large ships did not join—they would inevitably have been sunk, with a great loss of life, the enemy having got the exact range of them, besides having mounted a number of new batteries—eighty guns is the full complement.

During the condensed smoke of this morning, I was unable to determine what damage the *Essex* did really receive. Now, I find I was too hasty in coming to the conclusion that she was entirely invulnerable. Two shots took effect in her, going through the iron plates, killing one man, and slightly wounding three. A number of the iron plates were all well dented, showing that she had not escaped without being struck. The *Essex* put three nine-inch shells through and through the *Arkansas*; the groans of the wounded were distinctly heard aboard.

Both squadrons were under way. Davis succeeded for a time—not more than a minute or two in duration—in silencing the upper batteries, while Farragut held the lower ones employed.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

Instructions in Preparing Claims for Arrears, Bounty Pensions. &c.

To enable those who have claims upon the United States, for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of military services rendered, whether in the regular or volunteer service, to obtain the same, the following information is furnished:

ORDER OF PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF PAY.

Order First.—If the deceased was *married*, payment will be made—1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children; (if minors, to a guardian.)

Order Second.—If he died *unmarried*—1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters collectively; lastly, to the heirs general—(to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.)

OF BOUNTY.

The act approved July 11, 1862, provides "that said bounty shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such soldier left neither widow, nor child, nor children, then, and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father, or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother, as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid."

By the same act, the bounty of $100 to widows, &c., of volunteers is also given to the widows, &c., of those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the 1st day of July, 1861, or shall enlist in the regular forces during 1862, to be paid to the heirs named in this act. Widows of commissioned officers, aud of soldiers dying after being *discharged*, are not entitled to bounty, nor are the widows of deceased three months' volunteers.

DISLOYALTY.—In section 4 of "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, it is provided, "that no moneys shall be paid to the widow, or children, or any heirs of any deceased soldier, on account of bounty, back pay, or pension, who have in any way been engaged in, or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States: but the right of such disloyal widow or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be."

Information in regard to such cases will receive the attention of the accounting officers.

APPLICATION, PROOF, AND AUTHENTICATION.

APPLICATION.—The claimant or claimants must make a written application, under oath, and over his, her, or their own signature, stating his, her, or their name, age, residence, connexion to the deceased, with the letter or name of the captain of the company and regiment to which he belonged; time of his death and the nature of the pay claimed—whether "arrears of pay," &c.; and the "100 bounty," under act of July 22, 1861.

An application by a guardian should give the name and age of the ward or wards, and should be accompanied by letters of guardianship, or an authenticated copy thereof. In the application of a mother, claiming bounty, her husband being alive, the facts upon which the claim is made should be clearly stated and proved. If the soldier died unmarried, leaving no child, it must be stated by the applicant, and also by the disinterested witnesses.

PROOF.—To satisfy the accounting officers that the person or persons thus claiming is, or are entitled to the money in the character he, she, or they claim, the depositions of two credible witnesses will be required, stating that they are acquainted with the claimant or claimants, the connection held to the deceased, and that they (the deponents) are disinterested. Proof of marriage (record evidence,) if possible must always accompany the applications of those claiming to be the widows.

AUTHENTICATION.—The application and depositions above required, to be subscribed and sworn to before a Judge, Commissioner, Notary Public, or Justice of the Peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by the certificate and seal of a Court of Record as to the fact of the said Judge, &c., being duly commissioned and acting in his official capacity at the time of the execution of the foregoing papers.

ADMINISTRATION.—As the taking out of "letters of administration" is attended with considerable expense, (seldom necessary,) it is suggested that it be done *only* when required by the accounting officers. The bounty being no part of the estate of the deceased, but a gratuity to the heirs, will in no case be paid to an administrator.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—When a soldier (or volunteer) is discharged, he is (or should be) furnished with a regular "Discharge" and *two* (duplicate) "*Pay Certificates*," and one or more disability certificates, if discharged on account of disability. Upon these papers he can be paid by a paymaster of the army upon their presentation. Should he fail to present them for payment to a paymaster, or, having presented them, and payment being refused, they are sent to this office, the applicant must state the reasons for such refusal, accompanied by proof of identity and authentication, as in the case of deceased soldiers. In no case should the "oath of identity," *on the back of the "Discharge,"* be filled up, as the "Discharge" is returned to the soldier after his claim has been acted upon. Where "Pay Certificates" and certificates of disability have been withheld, he must send all other papers given to him at the time of his discharge, together with the certificate of his Captain that no such certificates were given to him, and the reasons for withholding them. In case the certificates are claimed to have been lost, an affidavit of such loss must be furnished, stating the circumstances under which it occurred; that he had diligently searched for them without success, and that he has not received pay thereon, nor assigned them to any person.

No soldier, discharged under any circumstances, can receive the bounty provided by the Act of July 22, 1861, unless "he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended."

PENSIONS.—Applications for pensions, on account of "disability" received in the service, or for widows and children, under the Act of July 14, 1862, should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, and not to this office.

MODE OF PAYMENT.—Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers on any paymaster of the army. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face, written by himself, or herself, and duly witnessed.

MODE OF PRESENTING CLAIMS.—All claims for arrears of pay and bounty may be sent directly to this office. When received they are entered upon the register, as soon as practicable they will be examined, and if found correct in form, they are placed upon the files for settlement and their receipt acknowledged. If incorrect, the party sending it is immediately notified. No "special cases" will be made at the solicitation of attorneys, but when evidence can be obtained, cases will be audited in the order in which they are received. The only exception to this rule is when, in settling a case in its order, evidence is found upon the same rolls by which to settle other claims of soldiers deceased in the *same company*. Letters of inquiry in relation to *a claim*, should specify the name of the deceased and the company, regiment, and State to which he belonged, and in all cases, to secure an answer, the name, post-office, and State of the writer should be distinctly written.

FORMS.—The form accompanying this circular is intended only as a guide and must be varied to suit special cases. No claim is rejected on account of the form in which it is presented, if it substantially complies with the instructions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters of inquiry relating to the pay of soldiers in hospital or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster-General. Inquiries relating to the pay of deceased teamsters or other employes of the Quartermaster's Department, or for the pay of horses killed or lost in the service, to the Third Auditor, and relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine and naval service, to the Fourth Auditor.

POSTAGE.—The Government pays all postages on such business communications, whether received or transmitted by this office.

EZRA B. FRENCH,

Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington City, D. C.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

I, ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, on oath say, that my age is —— years, and that I am the —— of ——, late of ——, in the State of ——, who was a —— in company —— of the —— regiment of ——, and died in the service of the United States at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186—.

[If the soldier died unmarried, leaving no child, it should be here stated. If the application is by the mother, she should also state the name of the father of the deceased, his death, or abandonment of the support of his family, giving the date and all facts necessary to a proper understanding of the case. If the application is by the widow of the deceased, she should here state her maiden name, when, where, and by whom she was married to him, and whether or not there is record evidence of such marriage.]

I make this applicatin to recover all arrears of pay or other allowances due to the deceased from the United States, and the bounty provided by the sixth section of the act of July 22, 1861.

(Signature of claimant.)

STATE OF ——, }
County of ——, } ss.

Personally appeared the above-named, ——, to me well known, and subscribed and made oath to the foregoing statement on this —— day of ——, 186—, before me.

(Name of official title.)

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

We, —— and ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, on oath say that we are and have been for —— years well acquainted with ——, the applicant, and with the said ——, deceased, who was a —— in company —— of the —— regiment ——, and know —— to be the —— of the said deceased—*[If he died unmarried, leaving no child, it should be here stated; and if the application is by the mother, the fact of her widowhood, or the abandonment of her husband, should be stated as in the application]*—and that we have no interest whatever in this application.

(Signature.)

(Signature.)

[Certificate of the magistrate same as above.]

Wendell Phillips on the War.

Wendell Phillips assisted at the Celebration of Emancipation day, at Abington, Mass. His address is thus sketched:

If there was any chance of getting out of the war it would be by stumbling out of it. The Government fights to preserve Slavery, and therefore it fights in vain. Mr. Lincoln is waging a political war. It is politics that stand out in every act of Mr. Lincoln and his Generals. The slaves who sought refuge in Gen. Butler's lines, in New-Orleans, were given up to satisfy the demands that this be made a political war. The President is more afraid of Kentucky this day than he is of the whole Northern portion of the nation. Kentucky and the Boston *Daily Advertiser* are the powers he dreads most—the one on his right and the other on his left. All civil wars must be political wars. If Mr. Lincoln believed in the North and liberty he would let the army act upon the principle of and fight for liberty, but he evidently believes in the South. When the negroes were asked on the Southern battle-fields: were they not afraid of the cannon balls and shell which had split the trees and tore up the earth around them? they answered, "No, massa, we knowed they wasn't intended for us."

So the rebels may say of McClellan's balls. They know they are not intended to do much damage to them. The speaker did not say that McClellan was a traitor; but he did say that, so far, he could not have done more to help traitors than he had done. The people need not fear for Richmond. McClellan would not take it. He (Mr. Phillips) looked upon the present war, conducted without a reasonable object, as a total loss of blood and treasure. Better the South should go to-day than lose another life to prolong the war upon the present detestable policy. One hundred and twenty-five thousand men a year, and a million dollars a day are required to prosecute this war in the manner it has been done. This calculation is based upon the experience of the past year. As Jefferson said of Slavery: "The Southern States have the wolf by the ears, and they can neither hold nor let her go." We have the South by the ears, and we can neither hold on nor let her go. Let her go to-morrow, and you will have no peace. She has lived with us for eighty years, fearing us all that time, hating us half of it, and keeping us in turmoil always. Grown haughty by her success in acquiring her demands, she would not be content to remain one year within an imaginary line of boundary—no, the moment we ask for terms she counts it victory.

We shall never have peace until Slavery is destroyed. As long as you keep the present turtle at the head of the Government, you make a pit with one hand and fill it with the other. Let the whole nation indorse the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and then the army will have something to fight for. Jeff. Davis, if he has the power, will never let his army take Washington. The boom of his cannon carrying destruction into that Sodom, though it be, would wake the whole North up and unite them. He knows better than to bombard Washington. Did he do so, he knows well that the North would cry out, as with one voice, Down with Slavery, down with everything, but save to us our Republic. He is perfectly satisfied with his successes. They are greater than he anticipated—far greater; and if he can possibly float upon them and a few more, thus holding his own to the 4th March, 1863, England will, as she ought to, recognize the Southern Confederacy. It will then have maintained its existence two full years, and that is all that England wants.

If any man present believes he has light enough to allow him, let him pray that Davis may be permitted to make an attack on Washington City within a week. The only thing that seems to stir the national heart of the Free States is the expectation of an attack on that city. Nothing less than that will wake up the people. Would that it be hastened! The President has not followed up the act of confiscation. He may be honest, but who cares whether he be honest or not? What has his honesty to do with the matter? He evidently has neither thought nor prevision. When in Washington he (Mr. Phillips) had learned, on the most trustworthy authority, that the President, three months ago, had written a proclamation of general emancipation, and McClellan bullied him out of it, and Kentucky representatives bullied him into retaining McClellan at the head of the army, when he (Lincoln) had no faith in McClellan as a General. A year ago he (Mr. Phillips) said he believed the President desired the advice of prominent and leading bodies of the people. But even now, when the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the most respectable representation of the people of a great State, advise, he moves not. If these ten fabulous gunboats, that are said to have arrived in Mobile Bay, were real, and likely to be there, and everything else that is not likely to come to pass took place, we might have some hope of moving the turtle at the head of the nation. We would get so low yet in our acknowledgment of the South, that not even the Boston *Courier* will be able to invent terms of degradation sufficiently expressive of our humbled condition. The South are a unit in this war. But God has driven them mad, and they will accept nothing that can be granted. In this is our hope. They won't consent to anything, and we *must* whip them, or they will grind us to powder. We refuse to recognize the negro, but we will be soon glad to have him fight with us. But even that won't make President Lincoln declare for emancipation. No, we will have to wait one or two years before he will see his way quite clear under the law to get it from him. This is the terrible expense of a Democratic form of Government, and its greatest evil.

In France one hundred men convinced of the right would carry the nation with them, but when our Government moves nineteen millions must move with it. Ministers have been preaching up Slavery until every four men out of six fully believe that it is a God-ordained institution, and thus, with this drag upon you, and hands and hearts paralyzed, you ask the President to save you from the negro. If such a theory is correct, a slaveholding despotism alone will give you temporary peace. It is the lump of unbaked dough that sits in the editorial chair of the Boston *Courier*, that has no vitality except hate for Charles Sumner to animate him, that leads this crusade against the rights of man.

The speaker knew Mr. Lincoln. He had, while in Washington, taken his measure. He is a first-rate second-rate man; that is all. A mere convenience. And he is honestly waiting, like any other broomstick, for the people to take hold of him, and sweep Slavery out of the nation. Democracy is lifting up its fangs, and another Congress will not have the same amount of Republican and honest sentiment in it that the last had. Nothing less than a baptism of blood to cry in anguish for a corporate idea at the head of the army can save us. Lincoln is as good as the people of the North want him. In years gone by, in yonder grove, the Whigs fired cannons to smother the voices from the stand then occupied by the speaker, and what is the result? The sons of those Whigs now fill graves in Chickahominy swamps. Let this Union be dissolved, in God's name, and the corner-stone of a new one be laid, on which shall be engraved forever: "Equality in a political sense for every man who is born in the world." Cease believing in the Cabinet. There is nothing there for you. Pray God to awaken your President to a sense of his position and the interests at stake. Pray God to induce him to ride out of his Capitol with a proclamation of unconditional emancipation on the banner that floats from its cupola, and you might expect to see him returning with a million men made free by that act to support him.

"Napoleons are not made of mud." Such is the opinion of *Wilkes' Spirit*—a paper that circulates its thousands among those who mostly read the New-York *Herald*. Such a remark from such a source argues much for the returning sense of the Northern people. Washington policy is the do-nothing policy, and waits for events. When in Chicago, I asked Illinois lawyers, among whom President Lincoln had practiced, what kind of a man was he? Could he say No? They replied: "He has no backbone. Had the American people asked for the man of all others least fitted to *lead*, they could not have got a man better suited than Abraham Lincoln. No man ever heard him say No." I asked, "Is McClellan a man who can say No?" The management of the Chicago Central replied: "He never decides. Ask him a question; you may not expect to get a direct answer in less than an hour. He has not been known to decide a single question that ever came up in the management while he was connected with the Illinois Central Railroad." And yet these two men are the men above all others who now hold the destinies of the Republic of North America in their hands. N. P. Banks may not know how to handle an army; but, if permitted, he would certainly press that army into and against something.

Men well acquainted, from positive experience, with the army of the Potomac, affirm that Richmond could have been taken five different times, had the do-nothing at the head of it permitted; but he preferred to dig dirt in Chickahominy swamps, and then leave that locality and his dirt-heaps ignominiously. President Lincoln, through coward fear of the Border States, keeps this man in the position he holds. But the day will come—and it is that that hurts us all—when he (Lincoln) will confess he never believed in McClellan. That is the sore spot of an otherwise honest officer. Wickliffe and Davis, of Kentucky, can put their foot down, and say to the President, do this, or the Border States will leave you; but no Republican can put his foot down and say do this, or the North will leave you. No public opinion will support Charles Sumner, though a loyal Commonwealth stands behind him. But the public opinion of a disloyal Commonwealth—a Commonwealth that is only kept in the Union by the bayonets of its army—will freely support DAVIS and WICKLIFFE, and other defenders and supporters of Slavery. We, as a people, are divided in sentiment and servile in purpose, and our soldiers this day are the servants of rebels. Our officers on rebel soil are more sycophantic than was DANIEL WEBSTER in the Senate, when HENRY CLAY threatened him with the lash of Southern insolence fifteen years ago.

But let us hope that the war may be continued long enough to make us men, and then we will easily conquer. God has placed in the hands of President LINCOLN the thunderbolt of Slavery to crush this rebellion, but he will not use it. In all time there never was a rebellion so endowed with means on the part of right and justice to crush it. Were the President the most ignorant of men, he could not err in laying his hand at once on this instrument, and smite the rebellion instanter. Mr. CONWAY had just said; "Let the English come on. We will meet them." This was a fearful taunt. When the Englishmen of the other side meet their descendants on this, the earth will shake to its centre.

Fifty years of untrammeled intelligence have made the intellects of both fearfully acute, and the war waged between such intellects and arms will be such as the world never yet has seen. Fifty millions of men fighting at the same time would revolutionize and drag into its vortex the whole earth, indeed—a maelstrom awful to contemplate. Let us rather hope that such a result may not occur. Let us rather believe that nineteen millions, pouring forth one after another, as has been the case since this war was thrust upon us, may keep the enemy in check until the whole people of the North may have the scales of interest and servile dishonesty removed from their eyes, and arrive at a just decision as to the cause of this war. Let us hope to God that this, rather than a general war, may be the issue.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A full company of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's own regiment, the Seventeenth (New) Regular Infantry, was dispatched from the headquarters at Fort Preble, on Friday last, for the National Capital, where they will reinforce the gallant Seventeenth. They were 125 splendid men, and had the band of the regiment with them. The First Battalion of the Seventeenth is now full, and consists of 800 men. The Second is well under way at Fort Preble, and will be full before the Fall. When the three battalions are in the field, the regiment will number 2,400 men.

There is a rumor that the recommendation of the Board of Officers about the *Niagara* will be carried out. Capt. HUDSON, "the Cable Commodore," adds his support to it, and no one knows our "pet ship" better than he. She is to be razeed about 4½ feet in the hull, a light rail and hammock netting to replace the present bulwarks, which poor STEERS was so proud of. Thirty-two guns—20 on the berth, and 12 on the spar decks—is to be the new armament. Some say it would be best to cut the bulwarks entirely off, and mail the ship, but this can be done when the first move is made, if it seem advisable. So much for the *Niagara*, "the naval *Great Eastern*" of her day, the pioneer of the heavy screw frigates of the English, French and American navies. If the proposed changes are made in her, she we will have cost the country more than the *New Ironsides*, the *Monitor*, the *Galena*, and *Naugatuck*, which could briefly dispose of two of her size.

Yesterday was one of the busiest days of the year at the Navy-yard. No less than three vessels were put into the hands of the workmen; Capt. RADFORD continued swearing in the employes, and the crews of the steamers *Mercedita*, *Wyandotte*, and ship *Courier* were transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The *Courier* and *Wyandotte* leak rather badly. The steamer *Ella*, recently purchased by the Government, returned to the yard. There are still nearly 4,000 men employed in the different shops. The following formidable fleet is now in the stream: *North Carolina*, 84 guns; *Savannah*, 24 guns; *Roanoke*, *Mercedita*, *Magnolia*, *Daylight*, *Norwich*, *Flambeau*, *Vixen*, *Courier*, *Lackawanna* and *Ticonderoga* (building), *Supply*, *Massachusetts*, *Roebuck*, *Wyandotte*, *Ella* and *Seminole*. Workmen are engaged on all these vessels, which are in the various stages of preparation for sea.

A Court-martial convened on Governor's Island on Monday for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. There is no record of a commissioned officer being for trial. The cases reported at the late Courts have been all disposed of.

A large body of regular navy sailors, recruited in the New-England States, passed through this City on Sunday morning *en route* to the Mississippi, where they are first to reinforce the crews of the *Tyler*, *Essex* and *Queen of the West*, whose recent engagement with the ram *Arkansas* has been announced, and then to be distributed among other vessels. The men were regular mariners, and accompanied by three officers of the United States navy.

Letters, papers and parcels for all the vessels of the Gulf division of the blockade fleet, will be forwarded from the Brooklyn Navy-yard in the supply steamer *Massachusetts* to-day.

The executive officer of the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, Captain HEYWOOD, has been ordered on local recruiting service, and is to be replaced in command by Capt. D. M. COHEN, one of the most accomplished officers in the United States Corp of Marines. Capt. COHEN has been selected for this duty on account of his peculiar fitness for administrative business.

The United States brig-of-war *Bambridge* sailed from the Navy-Yard on Monday with sealed orders. She has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired since her return to this port. The *Bainbridge* is the smallest vessel in the regular navy, being only 259 tons burden. The *R. R. Cuyler* having been again patched up, sailed from Boston on Saturday with sealed orders. The steam gunboat *Rhode Island* left the same port on Monday, with the mails and dispatches for Port Royal.

The *New Ironsides'* engines were tried on Saturday at Philadelphia, with very satisfactory results. She has two horizontal direct-acting engines, with cylinders 50 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. She has four horizontal tubular boilers, each being 17 feet front, 11 feet deep and 11 feet high, of 1,600 horse-power. She will have 30 officers, and an armament of 18 guns. These are the only particulars about this much-talked-of vessel which have not hitherto been published.

The New-Ironsides.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 4.

The iron-clad frigate is so far advanced that she will make a trial trip on Monday next, after which she will be taken to the Navy-yard and dismantled before proceeding to sea. On Saturday the engines of the frigate were in operation, and worked satisfactorily. Her machinery is of great power, consisting of two horizontal direct acting engines, with cylinders of fifty inches diameter and thirty inches stroke, intended to make eighty-five revolutions per minute, and to drive a brass four-bladed propeller, of thirteen feet diameter and eighteen feet pitch. The boilers are four in number, known as horizontal tubular, each being seventeen feet front, eleven feet deep and eleven feet high, of a collective force of 1,600 horses. Though the boilers and machinery and coal-bunkers occupy considerable space, there is ample room for officers' quarters and the accommodation of the crew. The *New-Ironsides* has but three decks—the orlop-deck, in consequence of the light draft of the frigate, being dispensed with. On the spar-deck the circles have been laid for the pivot guns, and the joiners' work on it is in a very forward state. A number of joiners are at work on the gun-deck, fitting up the Captain's quarters, which are spacious and well-lighted. When furnished, they will present a handsome appearance. No other officer is allowed a cabin on this deck, but all, from the Lieutenant down, are quartered on the berth-deck. The cabins of these, with the ward-rooms, are all completed and ready for occupancy. The total number of officers on board the *Ironsides* is about thirty. These include the Commander, Lieutenants, Masters, Surgeons, Chaplain, Engineers, Lieutenant of Marines, Midshipmen, Master's Mates, Paymaster and Clerk, Boatswain, Gunner and Carpenter. Though the *Ironsides* is of the same tonnage as the *Wabash*, she will not carry as large a crew, inasmuch as she is to be dismantled before going out. The armament of the frigate, consisting of sixteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns on the gun-deck, and two 200-pounder Parrot guns on the spar-deck, has been received at the yard, and will be put on board as soon as the iron carriages are ready. The work on the outside of the vessel is so nearly completed, that a few days will be sufficient to finish it. This week she will receive her coal and ordnance stores.

Physical Education in Amherst College.

Mr. E. HITCHCOCK, Jr., Professor of Physical Education and Hygiene, in Amherst College, (Mass.,) has made his first annual report. There have been forty-four cases of sickness in the College during the year, four of which were the direct result of injuries received in the gymnasium. None of these, however, were at all serious. In his report, Prof. HITCHCOCK says:

"I am agreeably surprised that the interest has been kept up during the year in this department, as it certainly has. And I speak from knowledge on the subject when I say that there is no more disposition to evade the duties of this department than there is of any other of the exercises of college. During the whole year one student has been entirely excused from the required exercises of the gymnasium on account of severe lameness, and another on account of a rupture. A few others have been excused a part of the time because boarding two or three—in one case four—miles from college, or of doing work about college, so that they could not afford the time required for the exercise. I have always insisted upon order and obedience to rules, and I have had but little difficulty in securing them. During a portion of the exercises, I urge upon the Captains the necessity of introducing playful exercises, such as running in grotesque attitudes, singing college songs, &c. Sometimes perhaps this may seem to be boisterous and undignified; but it seems desirable to me that a portion of the animal spirits should be worked off inside the stone walls of the gymnasium, under the eye of a college officer, rather than out of doors, rendering night hideous, and in no instance has the Captain had the slightest difficulty in bringing his men into line at the word of command.

"The *exercise with muskets* is one which does not meet with much favor among the students. I think the reason is, that it was entered into with so much zeal during the last Summer (1861) that it is now nearly played out by the upper classes. I have, however, required an exercise in each class with the guns occasionally, for the sake of the peculiar benefit of military drill."

Gen. Hunter on Slavery.

A LETTER TO REV. DR. TYNG.

The following is a copy of Gen. HUNTER's reply to the inquiries of the President of the National Freedman's Association:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 17, 1862.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, President of the National Freedman's Relief Association, New-York City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated June 2, 1862, expressing to me the approval of my course in regard to the freed slaves of this Department by the important and benevolent Association of which you are President.

Satisfied of having attempted, in the absence of instructions, to do my duty in the matter according to the best lights of my judgment and a long experience, every assurance of sympathy from men whose characters I esteem is gratifying, and enables me to wait with more patience for those inevitable days which are to give a policy on the Slavery question to our Government.

It is my only fear that the lesson may not be understood and acted upon until read in characters of blood at the fireside of every Northern family. To attain wisdom we must suffer; but that wisdom on the Slavery question must finally be obtained, is my sustaining faith.

Our people are not dull of comprehension in regard to matters about which free play is given to their common sense. When a fire is spreading through a block of houses, they do not hesitate to batter down an intermediate house to save the remainder of the block. When the plague occupies an infected district, the district is quarantined, and every resource of science and industry put forth, to rid the locality of its presence. The soldiers of health are by no means ordered to mount guard over each smitten house, and see that the vested interests of pestilence are protected. "Break open doors, if they be not opened," is the order on these occasions. "Let in fresh air and sunlight; let purity replace corruption."

But in presence of one great evil, which has so long brooded over our country, the intelligence of a large portion of our people would seem paralyzed and helpless. Their moral nerves lie torpid under its benumbing shadow. Its breath has been the pestilence of the political atmosphere in which our statesmen have been nurtured; and never, I fear, until its beak is dripping with the best blood of the country, and its talons tangled in her vitals, will the free masses of the loyal States be fully aroused to the necessity of abating the abomination at whatever cost and by whatever agencies.

This is written, not politically, but according to my profession in the military sense. Looking forward, there looms up a possibility (only too possible) of a peace which shall be nothing but an armistice, with every advantage secured to the rebellion. Nothing can give us permanent peace but a successful prosecution of the war, with every weapon and energy at our command, to its logical and legitimate conclusion. The fomenting cause of the rebellion must be abated; the ax must be laid to the root of the upas tree which has rained down such bitter fruit upon our country, before anything like a permanent peace can be justly hoped.

Already I see signs in many influential quarters, heretofore opposed to my views in favor of arming the blacks, of a change of sentiment. Our recent disasters before Richmond have served to illuminate many minds.

To speak of using the negroes merely for throwing up intrenchments is a step in the right direction, though far short of what must be the end. It has the advantage, however, of making the further and final steps necessary; for men working in face of the enemy must have arms with which to protect themselves if suddenly attacked.

On the whole, there is much reason to be satisfied with the progress made by public sentiment, considering how deeply-rooted were the prejudices to be overcome, the general failure of the nation to realize at first the proportions of the war, and the impunity still extended to those Northern traitors who are the plunderers of the Government by means of fraudulent army and navy contracts, on the one hand, while using every energy of tongue and pen to excite discontent with our Government and sympathy with the more candid and courageous traitors of the South who are in arms against us.

In conclusion, it may not be inappropriate to say that in transmitting the approval of the National Freedman's Relief Association of my course, you were—doubtless unconsciously—indorsing views which your own earnest eloquence had no slight share in maturing. Though without the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I was, during a year, a member of your congregation, and take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging my indebtedness to your teachings.

Your letter would have been earlier answered, had not pressing duties too fully occupied my time.

Believe me, Sir, very truly, your obliged and obedient servant,
D. HUNTER.

P. S.—None of the carefully fostered delusions by which Slavery has sustained itself at the North, is more absurd than the bugbear of "a general migration of negroes to the North," as a necessary sequence of emancipation. So far is this from being the fact, that although it is well known that I give passes North to all negroes asking them, not more than a dozen have applied to me for such passes since my arrival here, their local attachment being apparently much stronger than with the white race. My experience leads me to believe that the exact reverse of the received opinion on this subject would form the rule, and that nearly if not quite all the negroes of the North would migrate South whenever they shall be at liberty to do so without fear of the auction-block.

Sincerely,
D. H.

GEN. HUNTER'S LETTER TO DR. TYNG.

The subscriber desires to state that this letter has been published without his knowledge or consent.

AUG. 5, 1862. STEPHEN H. TYNG.

American Sympathy with Suffering Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A worker" writes to ask you if you do not "think the article in Sunday's TIMES, headed 'American Intervention in Foreign Affairs no Longer Avoidable,' a very unjust and cruel taunt to the starving working people of England." Allow me to say I, at least, do not. That the working people of England, or the non-working people, either, for that matter, should be threatened with starvation, is a condition of things that could only excite an emotion in any American mind—a feeling of profound commiseration that would make itself manifest practically in works. We are profoundly sorry that England should want cotton or anything else and be unable to obtain it, we are more sorry still that in consequence of that want her industrious working people should suffer. But for all that I do not conceive that in this instance the United States is responsible for either her wants or her sufferings. Had a blight fallen upon the cotton plant at any time, and cut off the crop, the result would have been the same. Would she then have held us accountable because her mills stood idle, and the workmen begged through her streets for bread? Certainly a more deadly blight than civil war could not fall upon a country. God knows we never sought it. It came like a pestilence or a famine; we were forced to accept it with bravery and resignation, as we should have received any other national affliction. England is not the only sufferer by it. Our young men are dying by thousands on bloody fields, the wail of widows and orphans goes up to Heaven from every hearth in the land. While we are struggling for life England is perhaps losing money, but by what measure is our loss to be estimated? Perhaps we do not sympathise with her in her distress as we should. But bending over the corpse of a son or a brother who has laid down his life in defence of that heritage which our forefathers left us, the American must be pardoned for forgetting, for the moment, that the shuttles in Manchester mills are flying less swiftly than usual. Far be it from me to laugh or taunt when famine knocks at the door of our English brethren. But our young dead are strewed over more ground than all England covers; let England, then, not blame us if we do not respond to her appeals for help with the same alacrity that we did in more fortunate days. It is in the nature of man to be selfish, and while folding winding sheets for our martyrs, we have, perhaps, been too forgetful of the fact that England wants cotton or food. The former we can not give her; but our barns are bursting, and we can fill her bosom with grain. In turn, will she not remember that we, too, have sufferings, and that the war we are now prosecuting is not a holiday one, sought by us for amusement, and waged to put her workmen upon half pay; but a war forced upon us from which there was no appeal—a war for truth and justice, which we will never abandon until it is prosecuted to the righteous end, though there were ten times England with the whole Continent of Europe to back her demands.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Post-Officials Awake.

RECRUITING AT THE POST-OFFICE—HOW IT IS DONE.

Postmaster WAKEMAN, whose energy is undoubted, and who aught to score the City-delivery men with a sour-apple-switch, has made a move in the Post-office which will very likely prove of great service to the cause of recruiting. The people employed in the Post-office are, by law, exempt from military duty, but at the suggestion of their wide-awake Chief, they have circulated and signed the following paper:

"We, the undersigned officers, clerks and employes in the New-York Post-office, necessarily exempt from military duty, but deeply anxious to aid our country and support the administration to our utmost extent, in all its efforts to suppress the present wicked and causeless rebellion, and believing it to be vitally important that the regiments now in the field should be immediately filled, do hereby mutually agree to pay the sums set opposite to our names respectively to the Cashier, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster and heads of Departments of this office, as a committee for that purpose, in the way they may deem most useful in filling up regiments from the City of New-York now in the field.

"NEW-YORK, August, 1862."

Words are good, example is better, cash down is best. Mr. WAKEMAN gave $500, Messrs. TAYLOR, HALLET and STRONG $100 each, and the rest followed in turn, and, of course, to the amount of $5,000.

So far so good. Mr. WAKEMAN then issued the following notice:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

SIR: Necessarily deprived of the privilege of bearing arms in this period of the nation's peril, you can nevertheless, it is believed, by your personal exertions and influence, do much in aiding and inducing others to devote themselves to this patriotic service.

It is therefore expected that you will, on or before the 15th instant, procure the enlistment of at least one person, and that you will return this circular to this office, with the name of the person enrolled, certified to by some proper recruiting officer.

Yours, &c., ——.

To Mr. ——.
Enlisted by ——.
Name of recruit, ——.
Residence, ——.
Date of enrollment, ——.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— was recruited by me on the — day of ——, 1862.
——, Recruiting Officer.

The effect of this little note is said to have been magical, and every man in the postal employ will sleep uneasily until he secures his man.

Now let the Custom-house, the Assay-office, and the half dozen other Governmental dépôts follow Mr WAKEMAN's most excellent move, and something will be done. We trust that the up-town City-delivery men will not be included in the list of recruiting officers, but will be permitted to go on their way rejoicing.

Cricket Match.

ST. GEORGE VS. EAST NEW-YORK.

These well-known Clubs played a match yesterday at Hoboken, which resulted, after a very close contest, in favor of St. George.

The heat of the weather prevented the fielding of some of the players on each side from being very sharp, and in consequence, G. WRIGHT and HUDSON were missed several times, and STOKES by the same gentleman who subsequently caught him out.

St. George went first to the wickets—WALLER, CREIGHTON and BURNETT playing remarkably well for their scores. In WALLER's score was a 3; in CREIGHTON's a 4, 3 and 2; in BURNETT's a 4 and 2. But young WRIGHT surpassed every one by his dashing play, and that against the first-rate bowling of ANDREWS, CUYP and MARSH. His figures were 2 4s, 4 3s, 2 2s and 1s; LAMONTAIGNE playing well for 4 1s and not out.

HUDSON led off with some of his well-known plucky play for East New-York, and with NORTH and STOKES, soon run the score up; the latter's 23 comprised four 3s, three 2s, and singles, and were made by dashing, stylish play, and he was the last man put out. In HUDSON's 26 were five 3s and five 2s; NORTH had two 4s and a 3; and MARSH a 4. Mr. GIBBES' fast bowling was very good; and the fielding of ROBINSON, CREIGHTON, VAN BUREN, and WRIGHT, A 1; WALLER's bowling would have been more effective if the field had been better placed for it. It will be seen that but one run was made by the last four wickets, and St. George only gained the victory by three runs.

There were not a great many persons on the ground; the cricketers enjoyed a fine dinner in the Club-house between the innings, which was served up in Mr. WRIGHT's best style, to the satisfaction of all.

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.	Runs.	EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.	Runs.
Waller, b. Marsh	11	Hudson, c. Waller, b. Gibbs	26
P. Robinson, c. Stokes, b. Andrews	0	Morris, c. Creighton, b. Gibbs	1
Creighton, b. Marsh	15	North, run out	16
Walker, b. Marsh	0	Lester, b. Waller	2
F. Van Buren, b. Andrews	1	J. Stokes, c. Ford, b. Waller	23
Kendall, c. Marsh, b. Andrews	0	Hoagland, run out	0
Gibbs, b. Marsh	3	Marsh, b. Gibbs	7
G. Wright, b. Andrews	32	Bedford, run out	2
Burnett, b. Cuyp	9	Bull, b. Gibbs	1
Ford, b. Marsh	0	Andrews, c. Creighton, b. Gibbs	0
La Montaigne, not out	4	Cuyp, not out	0
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 4; wides, 7	18	Byes, 10; leg-byes, 4	14
Total	93	Total	90

RUNS MADE AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

St. George—7, 3, 30, 31, 31, 38, 42, 75, 84, 93.
East New-York—15, 31, 37, 55, 63, 89, 89, 90, 90, 90.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED BY THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

AUG. 13—At Hoboken, against Queens County Club, with Hammond, Sadler, Hudson, Hampshire and Holley.

AUG. 21—At Boston, against the Boston Club.

SEPT. 10 and 11—At Hoboken, against Military of Canada.

SEPT. 12 and 13—At Hoboken, against Montreal Club.

SEPT. 25—At Philadelphia, against Philadelphia Club.

DAYS NOT NAMED—At Bedford, against Willow Club; at Hoboken, Benefit Match for S. & H. WRIGHT.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. GOTHAM.

The return match between the second nines of these clubs took place yesterday afternoon, at Hoboken. It resulted in another victory for the *Mutuals*—the score standing *Mutual*, 30; *Gotham*, 17.

Report of the New-York Homoeopathic Dispensary, 65 West Thirty-fourth-street,

FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Vaccinated	105	Dis'e of chest and throat	201
Disease of women and children	114	Disease of skin	44
Disease of head and abdomen	113	Disease of eye and ear	12
		Surgical Department	28
Total			617
Adults	284	Males	199
Children	333	Females	418

Natives of the United States, 212; Great Britain, 127; Germany, &c., 278.

Number of prescriptions given during the month, 1,063.

FOR THE MONTH ENDING JULY 31.

Disease of women and children	139	Dis'e of chest and throat	251
		Disease of skin	56
Disease of head and abdomen	138	Disease of eye and ear	18
		Surgical Department	38
Total			640
Adults	352	Males	213
Children	288	Females	427

Natives of the United States, 216; Great Britain, 134; Germany, &c, 290.

Number of prescriptions for the month, 1,214.

Very Praiseworthy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Thursday, five convalescent soldiers from the "Ladies' Home," went down town in a carriage to take a look at our large stores, &c. At noon they stopped in front of TAYLOR's saloon. Charmed with its appearance, they at once decided to dine there. After they had fared sumptuously, as you always can at TAYLOR's, they asked the waiter for tickets. "We cannot give you any," said the waiter; "we cannot charge you, who have been fighting the battles of our country, and who have been wounded while nobly defending our dear old flag; I say, we cannot charge you anything for your dinners." Not satisfied with this, they went to the cashier and asked: "How much do you want? We wish to pay for our dinners and the waiter refused to give us tickets." "Did he tell you the reason?" inquired the cashier. "Yes, Sir," responded one of the number; "he says you will not charge a soldier anything for his dinner, after he has undergone the hardships to which a soldier is exposed." "Well, is not that a good reason?" said the cashier. These noble fellows, who were very much affected by this kind and wholly unexpected treatment, desire, through this medium, to thank Messrs. TAYLOR & SON for the hospitality received at their saloon.

W. B. M.

The Accident on the Thomas E. Hulse—The Officers not Responsible.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You will please contradict the statement made in your paper of yesterday, which asserted that the *Thomas Hulse* ran into a small boat and drowned a boy. The facts are these: The small boat to which you refer, was made fast to the stern of our boat, without the knowledge of any one on board. Every effort was made to save the boy, but in vain. You will please insert this, and oblige

GEORGE ANNOTT, Captain.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNITED STATE'S MARSHAL'S SALE.—The cargo of the prize steamer *Circassian* was, by order of JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida, sold at auction at 11 A. M. yesterday, at the Union Stores of WARD & GOVES, Brooklyn, near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The sale was conducted by BURDETT, JONES & Co., under the direction of the Marshal. The *Circassian* was captured in the vicinity of Havana, which port she claimed as her destination, by the United States gunboat *Somerset*. The papers found on board distinctly proved that her cargo was intended for the port of New-Orleans, then under strict blockade, and it was consequently condemned at Key West by Judge MARVIN, but transferred to New-York as the latter was considered to be much the better market for the goods. The schedule of articles sold is as follows:

464 hhds. claret wine, $16 ℘ hhd.; 9 do. do., $9 50 do.; 20 do. do., Ulage, $22 do.; 199 half pipes Sautern wine, $12 half pipe; 18 hhds. claret wine, $22 hhd.; 30 casks vinegar, $9 cask; 50 hhds. claret wine, $25 50 hhd.; 40 half hhds. do. $17 60 half hhd.; 11 hhds. do., $29 hhd.; 20 half hhds. do., $18 half hhd.; 12 hhds. do., $40 do.; 20 half hhds. do., $20 hf. hhd.; 20 hhds. do., $35 hhd.; 12 hhds. do., $34 hhd.; 392 do. do., $20 50 hhd.; 8 do. Ulage wine, $11 do.; 10 hhds. claret wine, $4 50 do.; 42 cases claret wine, "Medoc," $3 case; 93 do. do., "St. Julian Medoc," $2 44 do.; 11 cases white wine, $7 do.; 6 do. do., $3 26 do.; 9 do. claret wine, large, $4 do.; 10 do. do., small, $3 25 do.; 1 case claret wine, 8 do.; 11 cases superior Cognac brandy, $10 do.; 18 do. do., Geneva gin, in flasks, $3 75 do.; 2 do. spark. Moselle, $9 75 do.; 1,990 do. claret, $2 70 to $2 75 do.; 38 do. fine Pekoe Congou Tea, 44c.; 435 cases Olive Oil, park glass bottles $3 50 case; 500 do. white do. $3 15 do.; 64 do. stained do. $3 10 do.; 100 do. do. $7 do.; 400 do. do. $5 do.; 4 cases Bologna sausages 175, net each 39c. ℔.; 1 do. preserved fruit, 4 pots each $5 50 pot; 5 do. green peas 100⅛, 31c. case; 15 do. Pates Truffles 100¼, 79c. do.; 10 do. Mushroom in oil 50⅛, 33c. do.; 155 cases Sardines Camus 100⅛ E, 48 do. do. Changunieur 50⅛, 26½c. box; 167 do. 25½c. do.; 273 do. 18c.@30½c.; 100 cases Brandy Fruits, 12 jars, $4 87½ case; 100 fruits in own juice 12½ do. 4½c.@6½c. do.; 50 cases fruit in own juice, 12 jars, $5 50 do.; 50 do., 12½ jars, $3¾ do.; 80 cases prunes in glass, 24½ jars, 14c. ℔.; 70 do., 12 jars, 13½c. ℔.; 23 cases green peas, 120 each, 30½c. case; 1 case sausage truffles, 64c. can; 2 cases of engravings $5 apiece.

In addition to the above was sold a large assortment of drugs, &c., of which a considerable portion was purchased by the Marshal on Government account.

The sale comprised only about one-half of the cargo, being confined to the articles less easily preserved in good condition.

A COLORED CONFIDENCE SWINDLER—AN EXTENSIVE OPERATOR.—For nearly twelve years past ALICE BAYLIS, an honest old colored woman, who was formerly a slave, has faithfully served a family living at No. 215 West Thirtieth-street. In November, 1859 ALICE made the acquaintance of SAMUEL W. EASTON, a genteel and well-educated black man, living in Fifty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue. He was thought to be honest as well as talented. Wishing to correspond with her friends down in Dixie, ALICE employed EASTON to write some letters for her. By this means he gained her confidence. At this time ALICE thought best to open a bank account where she could save her earnings, and accordingly gave EASTON $180, to deposit for her in the Manhattan Savings Bank. He acted an honest part for a time, but eventually appropriated money to his own use which had been given him to deposit; and not only that, but he drew from the bank what he had already deposited for ALICE. He kept possession of her bank-book all the time, and wrote it up to suit himself. The woman has recently ascertained that EASTON has squandered over $300 of her money. In a similar manner EASTON became acquainted with CECELIA BUTLER, another colored woman, living at No. 50 West Twenty-first-street, and, as charged, has come the confidence game over her to the tune of $100. He obtained possession of the money on the promise of depositing it to her account in the Greenwich Savings Bank, instead of which he appropriated it to his own use. It is further charged that EASTON obtained $180 in cash from a colored man up town, with which to buy land in the country on speculation, and they were to share alike the profits. But, as in the other cases, the profits were all in EASTON's favor, and the dupe has never been able to recover his money. The facts, as stated above, came to the knowledge of Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, and after practicing a bit of strategy he succeeded in arresting EASTON at his house on Monday evening. Contrary to the custom of most criminals, EASTON confessed his crimes to Officer IRVING, and stated what use he had made of the money so cruelly taken from his victims. He had invested in real estate in Brooklyn, and exhibited deeds for the property purchased. To what extent this man has swindled the ignorant and too-confiding blacks cannot now be known, but it is supposed he has victimized many others. Should there be such, they would do well to call on Inspector CARPENTER at Police headquarters, or Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct. EASTON was taken before Justice KELLY and committed for examination.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR POSTAGE STAMPS.—In the latest number of his *United States Mail*, Col. HOLBROOK says: "We have been surprised to see how careless the merchants, professional men and others in large cities are in the custody of postage stamps. In many instances, large quantities are placed in exposed situations, and within reach of any one employed about the premises. We know that, heretofore, the loss in this way has been, in many instances, considerable; but now that these stamps can be used in lieu of money for the purchase of anything, the temptation to embezzle them is doubled, and it will be well for business men to look sharp to their interests in this respect. They would find it to pay, no doubt, to keep a daily and weekly stamp account, showing how many are bought and how many are used. In reference to foreign letters, upon which stamps are placed by the writers in prepayment of postage, there can be no doubt that they are often removed before being dropped in the Post-office, and the letters where prepayment is optional, sent off unpaid, to the great prejudice, probably, of the correspondent, who is supposed to be adopting this course to avoid the postage tax himself. Numerous cases of this kind have come to light in this and other large cities, and increased care should be exercised, as the facilities and inducements to this species of dishonesty are enhanced."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—Yesterday, with His Honor the Mayor presiding, the Commissioners of Health held a regular meeting. The Health officer reported all things doing well, and all arriving vessels clean. The City Inspector made the same gratifying announcement concerning affairs in the City. He has issued the following order to the Health Wardens: "The hot and sickly season having commenced, renewed vigilance and activity on your part is requested. In addition to your ordinary duties, you are hereby instructed to visit all stables in your district, whether public or private, to examine their drainage, and satisfy yourself whether such is ample and complete, as directed by City ordinance upon the subject. The same instructions apply to slaughter-houses, and whenever necessary, you will order the owners or occupants of said buildings to have the same whitewashed, and the gutters sprinkled with lime. You are further instructed to examine into the condition of the culverts in your Ward, and report such as are out of repair, or so choked up as not to allow a free admission of the waters of the gutters into the sewer. A general supervision of all matters pertaining to the health of your District is enjoined on you by this notice." New regulations are also issued to the Police concerning scavengers, who are now restricted in their routes, and made to consult the health of the City.

A COLORED MAN INJURED IN A FIGHT.—HENRY GHAUL, a colored man, employed by the members of Hose Company No. 29, and some men attached to No. 12 Truck, got into an altercation, corner of Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The noise was heard by officer FRIEDMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, who ran to the spot, but he only succeeded in arresting GHAUL and one JAMES FARLEY, the others engaged in the fight making their escape. GHAUL was covered with blood, and an examination showed that he had been terribly beaten on his head and face with an iron wrench or some other heavy weapon. The injured man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, but he was refused admittance to that institution; the Police then took him to the Colored Home, where those in charge also refused to admit him. As a last resort, GHAUL was then taken to his own home, No. 29 East Nineteenth-street. There being no evidence to implicate FARLEY in the assault, Justice KELLY discharged him from custody. The assailants, however, are well known, and probably they will be arrested.

BUSINESS IN THE SESSIONS.—At the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury upon the ordinary topics, after which they retired. The following parties were arraigned to plead to indictments against them: JAMES BRANAGAN pleaded guilty of burglary in the fourth degree, in breaking into the store No. 366 Broadway; PHILIP BROWN and THOMAS WILSON, accomplices, were convicted of larceny; WASHINGTON SMITH pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of green cloth from a store in Eighth-avenue; WILLIAM BARNES pleaded guilty to an indictment for burglary, in breaking into the office of the New-Haven Steamship Company—an accomplice, JAMES NESBIT, forfeited his bail, $1,000, and escaped; MENI MYERS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and JACKSON JOHNSON pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. All were remanded for sentence.

"INASMUCH AS YE DO IT UNTO ONE OF THESE."—There will be a pic-nic and festival at Jones' Wood on Wednesday, Aug. 20, under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Union, and a Committee, headed by Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. There will be good speaking, fine music and other more fleshly adjuncts, all of which, it is presumed, will attract a great and paying crowd. The proceeds, entire, will be appropriated to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers—soldiers who are as deserving of half-dollars as they are of sympathy, and with whom the former are of much more account than the latter. Certain Scriptural propositions, familiar to all readers of the TIMES, are peculiarly appropriate in this connection.

BUSINESS CIRCULARS.—Large quantities of circulars, of various kinds, with a business card of the individual or firm printed on the envelope of each, with only a penny postage stamp affixed, continue to be deposited in the post offices. The aforesaid business card subjects the package to letter postage, and such circulars are held for postage, or, when they find their way into the mails, are returned to the mailing office for proper payment. This should not be forgotten by business men, as it leads to trouble and disappointment. A sealed *letter*, with a business card on the envelope, is *not* chargable with extra postage.—*Holbrook's U. S. Mail.*

FIRES.—About 11 o'clock Monday night, a fire broke out in the photographic gallery of Mr. D. D. DAVIES, on the third floor of premises No. 575 Broadway, the interior of which was nearly destroyed, together with the entire stock and fixtures. Loss on stock, $1,000. The second floor was occupied for offices, and the first floor by Mr. E. W. BROOKS as a shoe store. Loss on the two first floors, principally by water, about $100. The loss on building, which is owned by WM. B. ASTOR, $500. No insurance....At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the dance-house of JOHN MONAHAN, No. 352 Water-street. The fire is supposed to have caught from the stove. Loss on building and furniture about $500. No insurance.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—GEO. C. SOREN, of FRENCH's Hotel, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer WISEBURN, of the Eighth Precinct, for passing a five dollar bill, counterfeit on the Commercial Bank, of Glenn's Falls, upon BRYAN F. MCSWEENEY, of No. 277 Hudson-street. Upon being searched, another bill of the same description was found upon SOREN, as well as eight dollars in good money. SOREN stated to Judge KELLEY that the money was given him by a friend, and that he supposed it to be perfectly good money. He knew his friend thought so, too. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, but was told he would be discharged, provided he could show he came honestly by the bills.

A GREAT RAM.—The United States has contracted with WM. H. WEBB, ship-builder, for the construction of an iron steam ram. It will be the largest vessel of the kind in service, and will be covered with 6-inch iron plates throughout. The hull will be of solid live oak; the bow is also to be solid, and plated with iron, with a sharp iron prow, to be half the size of the vessel itself. The ram is to have two revolving turrets, *Monitor* style. Its total cost when completed will be one million and a quarter of dollars. Mr. WEBB yesterday filed his sureties upon the contract, in the office of DEL. SMITH, Esq., the United States District-Attorney.

SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT.—HENRY NELSON, keeping a store in Canal-street, near Hudson, was arrested by Officer SHOARDS, of the Fifth Ward, charged with having, on Saturday last, brutally assaulted his wife, ANN. It is alleged that he beat her on the head with his fists, and knocked her down against the curbstone with so much violence as to reduce her to a state of insensibility. She remained insensible up to yesterday afternoon, and her condition is considered to be extremely critical. Justice BRENNAN committed NELSON without bail.

CRUEL DESERTION.—The Seventeenth Ward Police report that MARY ANN HALL, two years of age, and her infant sister, five weeks old, the children of MICHAEL and MARGARET HALL, living at No. 202 Seventh-street, were found in a filthy and starving condition, they having been abandoned by their parents. The little sufferers were handed over to the care of Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor. HALL and his wife are represented as being very dissipated in their habits.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—A male child, apparently but a few hours old, was found floating in the water off Governor's Island by a boatman. Coroner WILDEY was called to hold an inquest, when Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a *post mortem* examination, and found that the child had been born alive. That the child was murdered there remains scarcely a doubt, but at whose hands could not be ascertained.

ARREST OF A POLICY DEALER.—THOMAS BRIDGET, of No. 111 Delancey-street, appeared at Essex Market, yesterday, as complainant against JOSEPH ABRAHAMS, a policy dealer at No. 91 Sixth-street. BRIDGET testifies that he visited ABRAHAM's office, and purchased a policy ticket, and the latter was held to bail by Justice OSBORNE, in the sum of $300, to answer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner ELLIOTT—Aug. 5.—The examination having elicited the fact that all the officers and crew of the *Memphis*, prize-steamer, recently captured and brought to this port, are foreigners, they will be discharged.

THE TURF.—There will be a good trot to-day at the Fashion Course at 3 P. M. Boat leaves Thirty-fourth-street and James-slip at 1 P. M. A good dinner, a pleasant afternoon in the country, and an exciting trot may be enjoyed for a moderate expenditure of stamps or their equivalent.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.—Monday night, about 12 o'clock, THOMAS MAGNIN was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown man, with whom he was quarreling, at the corner of Cherry and Catharine streets. MAGNIN was not dangerously wounded. The assailant made his escape.

VICIOUS HORSE.—HENRY GERKEN, a German, employed in the grocery-store corner of Hester and Norfolk streets, had one of his legs badly fractured by being kicked by a vicious horse which he was unharnessing. GERKEN was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

SUPPOSED FATAL FALL.—On Monday evening, SARAH ELKER, a little girl three years of age, fell from a second-story window at premises No. 275 East Seventh-street to the sidewalk, and it is feared was fatally injured.

SUICIDE.—JOSEPH SCHWAZEER, the German who was found drowned in Little Hurl Gate, Ward's Island, committed suicide while in a deranged state of mind. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 323 Third-avenue, on the body of ELIZA DONOHUE, a little girl, 4 years of age, whose death was the result of scalds accidentally received by the upsetting of a teapot full of boiling tea.

SUN STROKE.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of JAMES MCLANE, an Irish laborer 30 years of age, who died from exposure to the excessive heat of the sun. Deceased boarded at No. 715 Washington-street.

A NEW PATRIOTIC LYRIC.—"Columbia, Queen of the Land," is the title of a very spirited and beautiful lyric, by GEORGE W. ELLIOT, set to noble music by the well-known DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.—Unusual dullness prevailed in all the City offices yesterday, the intense heat and the newly ordered military conscription engrossing public attention, even in official circles.

BLACK REGIMENTAL PETITIONS.—The memorials circulated by Mr. JAMES S. STEARNS, petitioning the President to authorize the raising of "Colored Regiments," are already numerously signed.

A HOT ONE.—Yesterday must have satisfied the coolest of cool men. At DELATOUR's the thermometer stood at 6 A. M., 76°; 12 M., 84°; 2 P. M., 88°; 6 P. M., 86°. Think of it and melt.

The Croton Aqueduct Board have positively decided to turn on the water into the New Reservoir at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the 19th instant, even should the requisite appropriation not have been made.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 5, 1862.

$25,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	85⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R. ..opg	90¾
5,000	do	85⅝	850	do ..opg	91
11,000	do	85¾	400	do ..b60	91
3,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98⅛	300	do ..p & c	91
3,000	do	98⅝	300	do ..p & c	91⅛
5,000	Trea. 7 3.10 ℘ c. N.	102⅛	50	do ..p & c	91⅜
5,000	do	102⅜	100	do ..p & c	91⅛
10,000	do	102⅛	200	do ..b30	91⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s 1 y. Cer.	98⅝	50	do ..s30	91⅛
8,200	Ill. War Loan	95	150	Erie Railway	34
4,000	do	96	50	Erie Railway Pref.	63
1,000	Virginia State 6s	53	100	do	63¼
12,000	Missouri State 6s.	45¼	450	Harlem Railroad	14¼
8,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R	55	400	do ..b60	14⅛
			100	Harlem R. Pref.	35¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	103	450	Reading Railroad	56
4,000	Erie R. 3 M. B. '88.	99¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	60
2,500	Harlem R. 3 M. B.	83	100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	25¼
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	99⅞	50	do	25⅝
4,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	56
5,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	93	150	do ..b30	56¼
5,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	81⅛	50	do	56⅛
9,000	do	82	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57⅛
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	27	150	do ..s60	57¼
500	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st mortgage	92⅛	100	Cleve'd & Pitts. R.	22
			150	Galena & Chic. R.	68
10	Metropolitan Bank	97	400	Cleveland & Tol. R.	47⅛
15,000	American Gold	114⅝	200	do ..s30	47⅛
70,000	do	114⅛	100	do ..b30	47⅛
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97¼	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	63⅛
155	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111	350	do	63¾
110	do	110⅛	10	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R	32
50	do ..s30.	110	10	Little Miami R	109

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98⅝	250	Erie Railway	34¼
5,000	U. S. 5s '74 C. at10	85⅛	150	Erie Railway Pref.	63⅝
25,000	do	85¾	150	do ..s30	63⅝
20,000	do	85⅝	50	do ..b30	63¾
15,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N.	102⅛	13	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	37
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	98¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	60⅛
2,000	Ill. War Loan	98	250	do	60⅝
7,000	E. R. R. 5th m. b.	83⅛	100	do	60¾
7,000	do ..s10	83⅛	100	do	60⅞
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	99⅝	50	do	61
50	Phenix Bank	101⅛	800	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	26
42,500	American Gold	114¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	56¼
100	Pacific Mail S. Co	111¼	50	do	56⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R. ..s30	91⅝	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
10	do	91¾	100	do ..b30	58
50	do ..s30	91⅛	100	Galena & Chic. R.	68¾
650	do	91⅞	200	do	68⅝
100	do ..s30	91¾	25	Chi. & Rock. I. R.	64¼
100	do	92	450	do	64⅛
50	Harlem R. Pref.	55⅛	50	do ..b30	64⅝
1150	Clev. & Toledo R.	48			

TUESDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

We have the pleasure of reporting from the Custom-house this afternoon another week of *Four million of dollars* in Domestic Exports. This return almost doubles the corresponding week last Summer, and is within a few dollars of the extraordinary return of last week. The clearances to Liverpool are of the value of $1,709,660, the largest, we believe, for any single week ever reported. In the general list is included 1,042,000 bushels Wheat, 83,928 bbls. Flour, and 295,000 bushels Indian Corn. The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug. 5, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$3,237,574	$2,254,036	[illegible]
Prev. reported	50,695,283	76,177,434	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$52,932,857	$78,431,469	[illegible]

The offerings of Merchant Bills on England and other European quarters, incident to the heavy current exports of Domestic Produce, were on a liberal scale for the Boston steamer, and in turn influenced Bankers' signatures, which close about 126@126½ ℘ cent. Some Canada Bank bills were done at 125¾, and good Merchant bills at various rates, from 125½ to 124½ ℘ cent. The rate on Paris, first-class bills, closed f.4.47½@f.4.45, and Merchant signatures f.4.55@f.4.50 to the dollar. The price of Gold closes about the same as on Monday afternoon—large sales at 114¾ ℘ cent., which is relatively somewhat stiffer than Exchange. In Money, the Deposits continue to accumulate at Bank, and the sum total to-day is up to $139,400,000. The stock of Gold is $34,510,000.

The energetic measure of the Government at Washington in ordering an additional levy of 300,000 soldiers, making 600,000 since the 1st of July, was favorably received by the Stock Exchange to-day, although at the outset of the dealings before the first regular meeting of the Board, early in the day, some of the operators took a different view of the probable effect on the market. There was a vigorous upward turn on the Railway Shares, New-York Central leading the list at 91@91½, and finally at 92 ℘ cent., sales, at the Second Board, against 90½@90⅝ yesterday. The Western shares are 1 ℘ cent. up, and Eries [illegible] ℘ cent. The price of Governments of 1861 was firmer, but no important business was done. The 5 ℘ cents of 1874 were sold largely at 85½@⅝ ℘ cent., on a lower quotation from London. The 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds firm at 102⅛, and U. S. Notes, Custom-House issue, steady at 105⅛ ℘ cent. The later English news by the *Arabia* contributed to the advance in the Railway Shares, besides imparting great firmness to the Corn Exchange. When this steamer sailed the highest prices for Gold and Exchange on this side were known in London, and of course reduced the bidding for American Stocks, particularly such as were wanted for transmission to the New-York market. This sort of speculation has been much reduced for several steamers past, and the large business in June and early in July appears to have pretty well absorbed the Railway mortgages of the established lines which have been floating on the London market. These mortgages improved here to-day on the bidding of Saturday and Monday.

In the afternoon, after the printed sales, the Stock Market left off firm, though the extreme figure for New-York Central was not quoted at the close. The Western shares continued in demand, and Eries, of both classes, were firm. Gold was dull at the close. There was a rise of 2 ℘ cent. on Illinois War Loan. United States 5 ℘ cents of '74 were quoted at 85⅝ ℘ cent. The following are about the latest figures:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	90⅝	91⅝	Toledo	47¼	47¾
Erie	34	34½	Panama	134½	134½
Erie Preferred	62¾	63⅝	Pacific Mail	111	111
Hudson	44¾	45	U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅝	98⅝
Harlem Pref'd	35	35	U. S. 7.30 T. Bs.	102⅛	102⅛
Mich. Central	59⅛	61⅛	U.S. Notes C.H.	105	105⅛
Illinois Cen	57⅛	58⅛	Missouris	45⅛	45⅛
Mich. Southern	25¼	25⅛	Tennessees	49⅞	49⅞
Mich. Guarant'd	55⅞	56⅛	Bills on Lond'n	126	126
Rock Island	63⅛	64⅛	Gold	114⅝	114¾

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99½	Commerce	[illegible]
Merchants'	100	American Exchange	89
Mechanics'	100	Bank of the Republic	89
America	106	Hanover	78
Phenix	101⅛	Metropolitan	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	113	People's	85
State of New-York	90	Park	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102½	T. H. & Alt. 2ds	83
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	21
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	63
Erie firsts, '68	107⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	46⅛
Erie seconds, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	79
Erie seconds, '79	107⅛	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	40
Erie thirds, '83	99⅛	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	108
Erie fourths, '80	90	Tol. & Wab. firsts	87
Erie fifths, '88	83⅛	Tol. & Wabash seconds	61⅛
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	85¼	Tol. & Wab. int. b'ds.	75
Hudson 1sts, '69	106	Mil. & Pr. Du. Ch'n firsts	94
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	105⅛	Gal. & Chi. 1sts.	103
Hudson thirds, '75	91⅛	Gal. & Chi. 1sts, ext'd	102⅛
Harlem thirds, '68	83	Gal. & Chi. seconds	103⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-'73	104⅛	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ℘ c. '82	107⅛	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	91⅝
Chi. Bu. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	107	N. J. Central seconds	105
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	81¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	92¼
Mich. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	99⅛	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	95⅛	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds.	45
T. H. & Alt. firsts	108		

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the month of July, 1862, were:

July, 1862	$172,188 80
July, 1861	123,377 30
Increase	$48,811 50

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned in

July, 1861	$145,389
July, 1862	190,971
Increase in 1862	$45,582

The gain made by the Hudson River Road in July over the same month last year is $45,000. The gain reported on the Michigan Southern is $55,000, and on the Rock Island $26,000.

The tolls on the New-York Canals, from the opening of the season to the 1st of August, amount to $2,153,068. For the same time in 1861 they were $1,446,164.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $738,144 45, including for Customs, $94,000; Payments, $705,103 16; Balance, $9,210,651 02.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 4.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	July 28.
Philadelphia	$4,120,000	$4,088,000	$869,000	$870,000
North America	4,317,569	4,067,282	560,207	561,889
Farmers & Mech.	5,126,763	5,166,931	1,108,760	1,109,710
Commercial	1,819,000	1,818,000	254,000	264,000
Mechanics'	2,033,000	2,070,000	225,046	225,390
N. Liberties	1,916,000	1,913,000	388,000	389,000
Southwark	1,665,683	1,126,848	205,450	205,672
Kensington	917,383	901,080	137,324	137,356
Penn Township	942,078	952,916	174,423	174,477
Western	1,902,476	1,923,041	394,629	395,073
Man. & Mech	1,612,980	1,536,253	146,395	146,565
Commerce	778,005	789,969	166,597	166,749
Girard	2,297,926	2,505,541	422,275	323,064
Tradesmen's	733,494	685,002	129,936	130,262
Consolidation	904,414	901,886	115,350	126,616
City	922,671	933,618	121,633	121,745
Commonwealth	552,458	553,996	76,172	76,220
Corn Exchange	729,000	711,000	95,000	96,000
Union	427,000	739,000	70,000	70,000
Total	33,517,900	33,383,373	5,660,187	5,579,788

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Aug. 4.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	July 28.
Philadelphia	$2,494,000	$2,447,000	$356,000	$369,000
North America	2,744,035	2,777,428	655,319	664,608
Farmers & Mech	5,098,943	5,056,898	236,770	254,880
Commercial	1,154,000	1,154,000	348,000	337,000
Mechanics'	1,209,000	1,159,356	311,685	309,640
N. Liberties	1,559,000	1,532,000	153,000	151,000
Southwark	1,122,374	1,129,196	77,670	84,765
Kensington	967,080	960,256	297,192	304,426
Penn Township	870,365	895,586	183,083	191,512
Western	1,530,086	1,593,762	166,040	160,140
Man. & Mech	855,230	869,008	287,430	287,677
Commerce	642,685	657,095	109,370	121,420
Girard	1,669,552	1,713,323	415,731	417,881
Tradesmen's	652,209	647,347	155,364	154,565
Consolidation	415,828	428,498	304,544	310,090
City	520,507	562,330	220,984	220,030
Commonwealth	260,395	270,198	283,938	289,542
Corn Exchange	526,000	547,000	197,000	194,000
Union	357,000	364,000	257,000	263,000
Total	24,658,289	24,764,281	5,026,070	5,065,276

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	July 28.	July 21.		
Capital Stock	$11,716,775	$11,716,775		
Loans	33,383,373	33,517,900	Inc.	$134,527
Specie	5,579,788	5,660,187	Inc.	80,399
Due from other Banks	5,306,984	5,466,075	Inc.	160,091
Due to other Banks	5,919,294	5,984,242	Inc.	64,948
Deposits	24,764,281	24,658,289	Dec.	105,992
Circulation	5,055,276	5,026,970	Dec.	28,306

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT—THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—THE WHITES AND BROWNS.

WALLACK'S—PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS—KITTY O'CONNOR.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK—A CONCERT—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the army of the Potomac is not specially important. A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, left camp on Monday night for Malvern Hill, but had not returned at the date of our dispatches. Five hundred and ninety-two men—the remainder of our sick and wounded from Richmond—had arrived, making a total of four thousand. The employment of contrabands in the construction of earthworks had been commenced by Gen. BARNEY, Chief of Artillery.

Sometimes it is possible to learn the news by going away from home. The Toronto *Leader*, for instance, lays down a programme of operations for our armies, which may have more truth in it than at first sight seems probable. It gives Gen. McCLELLAN 115,000 men, Gen. BURNSIDE 23,000, and Gen. POPE 100,000. To meet the latter, the Confederates have at Gordonsville 40,000 or 50,000 men under JACKSON, EWELL, HILL and LONGSTREET; and this is the programme which the *Leader* sketches for the third grand attempt to capture Richmond: Gen. McCLELLAN will land forces on the south bank of the river and attack the forts by land, while a vigorous attack will be made on the water by the iron-clad fleet under WILKES. Gen. POPE will advance toward Richmond *viâ* Gordonsville, and Gen. BURNSIDE will hold himself in readiness to coöperate with McCLELLAN or POPE, by landing near Fredericksburgh, and marching "on to Richmond."

There is no later news from Gen. POPE's army this morning. A rumor prevailed in Washington, yesterday, that a force under Col. CLUSERET had met the enemy beyond Fredericksburgh, and had been repulsed, but there seems to have been no foundation for it.

The Secretary of War has issued an order exempting telegraph operators and constructors from military duty, in consideration of the fact that the telegraph lines must be used for military purposes.

A gentleman who has just arrived at Indianapolis from Gen. CURTIS' army at Helena, Arkansas, says that the General has been largely reinforced, and that he is doing a good work. He hangs every guerrilla caught in arms, and takes all the negroes he can find to work on his intrenchments; confiscates every secesh horse he can find, and collects all his forage and fresh beef from the enemy.

A letter written on board of the United States steamer *Florida*, and dated St. Simon's Bay, Ga., July 19, states that on the 11th of the same month the United States steamer *Darlington*, on her way from Port Royal to St. Simon's Bay, came very near being captured by two rebel tugs. She escaped, however, with a mail, a military Governor, and a chaplain for the military and naval station at St. Simon's Island. The incident is notable as indicating the boldness of the rebels in making these forays on the Atlantic Coast, right in the teeth of our blockading fleets.

On Wednesday last a small mounted party of rebels burned a dépôt on the railroad line about nine miles beyond Columbia, Tenn., and destroyed a few bales of cotton stored there. A very large amount of cotton is coming forward by wagon from Elk River to Reynold's Station, as the railroad between those points is still interrupted, but will be speedily repaired. The most ample preparations will be made for its future protection, and stockades are to be erected at every vulnerable point, while strong guards will be posted along the line.

The total number of rebel prisoners in our hands at the present time is said to be 20,500, an aggregate which vastly exceeds the number of our men held by the Southern authorities.

Following is the important order lately issued by Gen. SHERMAN, at Memphis, regarding the payment of United States money for cotton or other produce:

1. The Quartermaster's Department has been instructed by Gen. SHERMAN to permit no money, gold, silver or Treasury notes, to pass into the hands of Secessionists or Union men for cotton, corn or other produce.
2. The Quartermaster is instructed to seize all cotton that may be purchased after this date, and consign the same North for sale, the proceeds to be held subject to the claim of the owners.
3. Any merchant or trader disbursing money for the above-named articles, after being informed of this Order, will be arrested and tried by the Military Commission, for aiding the enemy.
4. Citizens may procure cotton if they get it by giving obligations to pay for it at the end of the war, or at the pleasure of the Government; or if they deposit the value of it with the Quartermaster, to be held in trust for the benefit of the owner.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have received intelligence from Europe, one week later, by the arrival off Cape Race of the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th ult. The English papers are busy in discussing the present condition of affairs in the United States. The London *Times*, of course, is disposed to argue that the cause of the loyal States is lost, but all the papers do not take a view quite so discouraging for us. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, indeed, is candid enough to admit that the position of the Army of the Potomac is much improved since its movement to the James River, and its position much better for operations against Richmond. The question of putting Canada in a state of defence had again been debated in the House of Commons. It was generally contended that there was no danger of an invasion by the United States. Lord PALMERSTON closed the debate with the announcement that England had sent all the troops to Canada that she could, and that it rested with the Canadians to supply deficiencies. There was rather a general disposition manifested to leave Canada out in the cold. The French Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, had embarked for Mexico. The rumor that GARIBALDI has in contemplation another expedition is discredited. Cotton, in the Liverpool market, had declined ¼d.@½d., except for American, which was easier, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs were active and advancing. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼.

The 11-inch guns intended for the battery of the *New Ironsides* were hauled from the Navy-yard to the foot of Reed-street, Philadelphia, on Monday, to be hoisted into the vessel. The demands of the Government for the use of this vessel are so urgent, that a number of workmen were engaged upon her on Sunday. Orders have been received to complete her at the earliest possible moment.

The new iron *Monitors* building at Chester and Wilmington, Del., are progressing quite rapidly, particularly the one at the last-named place. The turrets for these vessels are now under way in this City.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "We learn from one of our St. Louis traders, who visited Huntsville, (Ala.,) and returned early this month, that there had been brought in there about four thousand bales of cotton, purchased at from eight cents, in Alabama and Tennessee money, to sixteen cents in gold. The cheaper purchases were made first. A company composed of some Ohio men, named CLARK, McCLELLAN and COMSTOCK, were heavy buyers. It was with this firm, one of whom is a relative of Gen. MITCHEL, that suspicion improperly and it seems unjustly connected the name of that General. In fact, their cotton was hauled in Government wagons; but these wagons would have otherwise come in empty. Gen. MITCHEL was accused of withholding permits to buy, but was accused wrongfully. He gave permits in every case where the application was a *bona fide* one. The reason of his issuing these permits at all was for the protection of the planters. These planters had been swindled by these men from Ohio, who had gone out into the country in officers' uniform, and told the planters that they had orders to burn all cotton which was not sold at eight cents a pound. These men were arrested, and their cotton seized. Among their baggage were found several officers' coats, handsomely shoulder-strapped, which they had brought with them from Cincinnati, intended for use in helping out their swindle."

A Convention of the wool-growers in the State of Vermont, and, in fact, of all persons interested in the subject, has been called by the State Agricultural Society, to assemble at Rutland on Sept. 9.

The officers and part of the crew of the British schooner *Emma*, which arrived at Philadelphia as a prize on Saturday, were taken to the office of the Prize Commissioner on Monday by a marine guard, and examined in reference to the vessel. After their examination they will all be discharged, no doubt, unless some of them belong to the South.

Great excitement was caused in Harrisburgh, Penn., on Monday by the circulation of bogus handbills announcing that Senator LANE, of Kansas, would address the negroes of that place, with the intention of raising a colored regiment.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado Territory, sent in his message to the Legislative Assembly on July 18. It is entirely confined to the discussion of local topics.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday states that the Provincial Government are now engaged in organizing an Active Volunteer Militia Force of 30,000 men, to be paid, armed and clothed; also, that it is their intention, when this is completed, to endeavor to organize another force of 30,000 volunteers, to be armed and clothed only.

The gunboat *Wissahickon* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Monday, for repairs, having left New-Orleans on July 25, and the Southwest Pass on the day succeeding. She received hard usage in passing the forts at Mobile, and subsequently in the actions at Grand Gulf and Vicksburgh.

Though two or three months have elapsed since the prize steamer *Bermuda* was taken to Philadelphia, the questions growing out of her capture are still before the United States Prize Court. The testimony of her officers and crew was taken by Prize Commissioner FLANDERS, and the counsel for the parties claiming ownership of the vessel had it printed. The Court then allowed the counsel time to send to Europe for certified papers which they desired to obtain, and this has caused the delay. In the meantime, considerable expense is incurred for wharfage, Marshal's fees, hire of watchman, and other expenses.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday by 1 ℘ cent. on the Railways, with more speculative business doing at the advance. The Government credits steady. Exchange, 126; Gold, 114⅝ ℘ cent., as on Monday. The exports of Produce for the week, reported from the Custom-house, are of the value of $4,055,000.

Talk about drafting, exemptions, substitutes, fines, &c., was apparently the sole topic of interest in business circles, yesterday, and trade was much restricted. The movements in Breadstuffs were liberal; prices of Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat 1c.@2c., and Corn ½c.@1c. ℘ bushel. Groceries were quiet, as were also Metals, Hides, Candles, Fruits, Laths, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds, Spices, Cotton and Whalebone. A moderate demand prevailed for Fish, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky, the latter closing at reduced rates. The Freight market was depressed. It was anticipated that the merchants' meeting in aid of recruiting, to be held at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, at the Produce Exchange, would prove a great success. It was stated that Gen. MEAGHER, and Assistant U. S. District-Attorney STEWART L. WOODFORD, would undoubtedly address the assemblage, and that it was most probable Gen. SICKLES would also attend and speak.

The cattle trade yesterday was even worse than on Monday. There were additions to the number at Forty-fourth-street, making 4,420 fresh cattle for the two days, to which we may add 50 left over from last week, which is 900 more than the fresh offerings here one week ago. The total at all the yards is 4,750—a large supply for one of the hottest weeks of the season. Owners and sellers were united in calling the present the hardest market this Summer. There was a steady decline from the opening of sales on Monday till their close on Tuesday evening, when the yards were barely cleared, the final sales being at very low figures. No one paid over 8c. for the best cattle on Tuesday, and good fat steers were sold at 7½c., and common cattle at 7c., the average for all sold on both days not being over 7¼c. to 7½c. Sheep and lambs are scarce, and worth 50c. ℘ head more than last week. Good sheep will bring 4½c.@4¾c., and lambs 6c.@7c. ℘ ℔., live weight. There is a good demand for them just now. Live hogs are still in active request at improving rates. The free arrivals find ready purchasers at 4c.@4¼c. for fat, corn-fed hogs.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is certainly doing bad work for the Government and the country. His speech on the anniversary of West India emancipation, of which we publish a full synopsis this morning, is the bitterest and most unpatriotic utterance of which he, or any other man outside of the Southern Confederacy, has ever been guilty. He is furious against the policy of the Government on Slavery—though it provides for the emancipation of all the slaves of rebels, and looks to the ultimate extinction of Slavery all over the country. He even talks such nonsense as that "the Government fights to preserve Slavery, and therefore it fights in vain." Certainly, such men are hard to please—so hard that it is not worth while to try to please them at all. The President he calls a *turtle*, and again he calls him a turtle. Gen. McCLELLAN he does not call a "traitor," but says "he could not have done more to help traitors." The Cabinet, he says, "cease to believe in him." "He looked upon the present war, conducted without a reasonable object, as a total loss of blood and treasure;" but we hope he is incorrectly reported as crying out, "Let this Union be dissolved, in God's name, and the corner-stone of a new one be laid, &c. If Mr. PHILLIPS wishes to air his abusive rhetoric at the expense of the country, he has certainly chosen a most inopportune moment to do it, when every man of every style of opinion is so pressingly needed in the army to uphold and save the Government and the public liberties. He would be of better service if he were drafted into the army.

The Call to Arms—Necessity for a Militia Force in Reserve.

The new draft for 300,000 militia is a most hopeful symptom. It not only adds so much to the effective military force of the country in its contest with the rebellion,—but it shows that the Government is not afraid to throw itself upon the People for support. It indicates a willingness on the part of the President to put forth the power which has been placed in his hands. It indicates a willingness on his part, moreover, to *look the worst in the face*—to regard this rebellion as the gigantic and terrible foe it has proved itself to be, and to meet it in its largest and most fearful shape. The Government has a right, legal and moral, to the active services of every able-bodied man in the country, in its contest with this rebellion. Let it use the power thus placed in its hands and the result cannot be doubtful.

Probably the force now called into service will be all that will be required. It is scarcely possible that the rebels should be able very largely to increase the numbers they have already placed in the field. But the Government, in such a matter as this, should take no risks. It should put its own superiority beyond all question. It would be far better to have twice as many men under arms as are required, than not to have enough. The error should be on the side of too much force, rather than of too little. And it would be a wise precaution, the value of which is illustrated and enforced by the history of the past, to hold a large force *in reserve* but in perfect readiness for service, in addition to those that are called to the field. We cannot tell what contingencies may arise,—what disasters may be in store for us,—what new enemies we may be called on to face. We should be prepared, thoroughly and effectually, for whatever emergency the future may have in store for us. No calamity, however great or however unexpected, should find us unready. If the army of the Potomac should be annihilated, we ought to be able in ten days to put another in the field twice as large. If England and France should invade us, we should be able to meet them two to one, at any moment and at every point.

We trust, therefore, that the Government will not stop with what it has already done. Let it go forward still further in the same direction. In addition to the 300,000 volunteers it is now enrolling, and the 300,000 militia it has ordered to the field, *let the loyal States be called on to organize their whole force for active service, and thus to hold at least a million men in readiness for the possible contingencies of the immediate future.* Probably not a man of this force would ever be required. But the very fact of the embodiment and organization of such a force would have very great moral weight on the fortunes of the country. The knowledge that a power so enormous stood ready, clad in full armor, its banners waving and its heart leaping for active service against the country's foes, would be of itself equivalent to a brilliant victory.

Hitherto we have been acting without any adequate foresight or precaution. We have gone on the presumption that the next battle was sure to end the contest, and that all we had to do was to win it. The capture of Fort Donelson, the seizure of New-Orleans, the opening of the Mississippi,—each of these events was regarded in turn as having substantially ended the war. The fall of Richmond was alone required to cap the climax of our victory and render all further enrollment needless. We have outlived these over-fond expectations, and have learned how to estimate more justly the nature of the contest in which we are engaged. Let us act accordingly. Let no emergency, however great, find us unprepared.

Three days—after McCLELLAN's repulse at Richmond—would have put 100,000 fresh men under his command, if they had been enrolled, organized, armed and in readiness for embarkation at any Northern port. With that force, or half of it, he could have chased the shattered enemy through Richmond, and driven them from the rebel Capital. The fact that we had no such force has prolonged the war at least six months. The time we have taken for recruiting has enabled the rebels to bring up tremendous reinforcements from the Southern States,—to perfect their arrangements for defence, and to renew the contest with fresh courage and recruited energy. *We must not repeat this mistake.* We must take every possible precaution against its recurrence. Whenever we strike a blow, we must be prepared to repeat it. Whenever we receive a blow, we must be prepared to return it with interest. This is the only way in which we can make any progress in the war, or prevent it from degenerating into a series of disconnected and indecisive battles. And the only way in which such preparation can be made, is by accumulating great masses of organized military force, and holding them in readiness for immediate service wherever they may be required.

We trust the Government will promptly follow up the work it has so well begun. Let the whole militia force of the country be called to arms. Let us gird up the power of the nation, and be ready to strike a final and decisive blow in vindication of its authority and for the preservation of its existence.

GARIBALDI AND VOLUNTEERING.—The following brief but spirited address to GARIBALDI, we learn from a Genoa paper, is being widely circulated, and has already received a large number of signatures:

> "GENERAL: You do not require vain talk, nor written protests, but armed men—no notes, but swords to be cast into the balance of diplomacy; and we, convinced of the truth of your words, declare to you that we are ready to respond to your call."

At the present moment, the spirit manifested in this terse and soldierly declaration of the Italian patriots, offers to every American citizen an example and an incentive to do his duty. While our Italian fellow-republicans, awakening from the slavery and torpor of ages, are instinct with military ardor and prove their right to freedom by rushing to arms with eagerness, for the defence of their country, we, to whom the whole world is looking for a proof of what free institutions can do, must not be slow to volunteer for the protection of our National Union and the vindication of popular liberty, good government, and equal laws. Let us then, as good patriots, fill up the ranks of our army, and make an honest, patriotic effort to fill it with volunteers, and that without a single day's delay.

Changes in Our Military Leadership.

To recite the decline of the national military prestige requires only a very few paragraphs. From the time when the principal command of the army was assigned to Gen. McCLELLAN, June 23, 1861, to January 13, 1862, would constitute the first epoch. Throughout that period there was entire harmony of action between the President, his Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief; and every energy of the Government was devoted to collecting, drilling and arming troops for campaigns, as yet only planned. It was an era of public patience, of peculation, and unpardonable delays.

On the 13th of January, 1862, Mr. CAMERON left the Department of War and Mr. STANTON took his place. With this change came a new phase in the conduct of the war. The President at once assumed the active control of the army—on the 27th of January ordering that general advance, which ought to have taken place on the 22d of February. It did take place at the West, with results which electrified the country. Fort Donelson fell, Nashville was taken, the division of Gen. MITCHEL appeared at Huntsville and seized the Memphis and Charleston Road, CURTIS passed into Arkansas. It was a period of splendid successes in that portion of the general field of operations controlled by Gen. HALLECK. In the East, the Army of the Potomac lay idle, until news came of Manassas evacuated; and then moved toward Richmond. Thus far the President had only set in motion machinery arranged by men of competent military skill. It was only when it had run down, and new contrivance and arrangement were necessary, that the need of further military skill was proved by the mischief done in its absence. On the 11th of March, Gen. McCLELLAN was deprived of the functions of General-in-Chief, and the President became what he had formally been since the 27th of January, acting commander of the army. It must be owned that the four months during which Mr. LINCOLN filled that difficult office were the most disastrous of the war. In almost every direction our forces were beaten back. The habit of victory deserted us. The numbers of the army faded away. Sickness, discontent, loss of confidence, depleted the ranks, until not one-half the grand army of 1861 could be accounted for. Nor were distrust and discontent confined to the troops. The people gave up to the profoundest despondency. There was no impulse to rapid action; none of that fierce and pitiless energy with which the rebels urge on the war. Men clamored to know who was responsible for the inadequate, tardy, purposeless movement of military affairs. The President at last, who had all the brave honesty of a soldier, without his experience and skill, frankly accepted the responsibility; and by calling Gen. HALLECK to the active direction of the army, avowed, with characteristic frankness, that it was neither the Departmental Generals or Generals of *Corps d'Armée* who were in fault, but the central military administration at Washington. Gen. HALLECK came to accomplish a task to which the civil administration of the Government found itself unequal. The order summoning him to this duty was issued on the 11th of July, which, therefore, is the era of the National Reformation. New life has been given to the nation; and to the National cause an impulse which will carry the contest to a triumphant close.

What strikes the reader conspicuously in this short retrospect is the true and earnest purpose of the President—his patriotism and self-devotion. These still remain in the counsels of the Government. But they are auxiliary to military science and knowledge, and in that relation give assurance that all the well-matured plans of Gen. HALLECK requires of purely collateral aid, the President and the Secretary of War will promptly supply. We are at last at war, because a soldier heads the National army. Under such auspices we willingly send our million of men to battle.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—We copied yesterday the following paragraph from the Watkins *Republican* of the 27th ult.:

> "Hon. A. S. DIVEN told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary SEWARD to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be cruseed out, and that, in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, *he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for the 300,000 men.*"

It ought not to be inferred from this that Secretary SEWARD has designated any time after which we shall assent to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as a proper or a friendly act. That recognition will depend upon *facts*, not upon *dates*. Whenever the South shall have proved its ability to maintain its independence,—not for a week or a month, but permanently,—then it will be entitled to recognition, and not before. Nor do we think that England, or any other leading nation, is likely to prejudge this question at a moment when we are calling into the field 600,000 fresh men, in addition to those against which the South has vainly contended hitherto.

Mr. SEWARD has undoubtedly named a very early date for the suppression of this rebellion. He has done this several times already. But he is not likely to relinquish the struggle, or to consent that foreign nations should consider it closed, even if the South should not be subdued by the time specified. England and France combined consumed fifteen months in the reduction of the single fortress of Sebastopol, They will scarcely consider it strange that, without any preparation for war, we should not have suppressed the rebellion of four or five millions of people within that time. Besides, as Lord PALMERSTON has recently stated, recognition will not alter the relations of the South either toward the United States, or toward any foreign nation, in any respect whatever. We shall be at full liberty to continue the contest, and shall insist upon the observance of the same neutrality from foreign Powers.

The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* sends the following:

> "A deputation of Western gentlemen waited upon the President this morning to offer two colored regiments from the State of Indiana. Two members of Congress were of the party. The President received them courteously, but stated to them *that he was not prepared to go the length of enlisting negroes as soldiers. He would employ all colored men offered as laborers, but would not promise to make soldiers of them.* The deputation came away satisfied that it is the determination of the Government *not to arm negroes*, unless some new and more pressing emergency arises. The President argued that the nation could *not afford to lose Kentucky at this crisis, and gave it as his opinion that to arm the negroes would turn 50,000 bayonets from the loyal Border States against us that were now for us.* Upon the policy of using negroes as laborers, the confiscation of rebel property, and the feeding the National troops upon the granaries of the enemy, the President said there was no division of sentiment. The President promised that the war should be prosecuted with all the vigor he could command, but he could not promise to arm slaves, or to attempt slave insurrections in the rebel States. The recent enactments of Congress on emancipation and confiscation he expects to carry out."

This statement is confirmed by our own Washington correspondence, as well as by that of other journals. We presume it defines, with substantial accuracy, the President's position upon this subject.

This policy will not meet the demands of a very large and very active public sentiment in the loyal States. Nor is it easy to see, upon grounds of reason, why, in this crisis of the nation's fate, we may not avail ourselves of the services of every class of men who are willing to fight in its defence. It certainly seems absurd to reject the aid of any man, black or white, bond or free, who loves the country well enough to risk his life for its protection.

If *reason alone* were to be consulted in this matter, it would be absurd to reject the offer of black regiments. But this is not the case. We have to deal with *human nature*, as well as with reason—and with human nature, too, of a very ignorant and perverted stripe. We have to deal with human prejudice, with stupidity, with sentiments and resentments born of ignorance and false social training: and these are influences just as real as the dictates of sober judgment, and far more pervading and powerful. We cannot ignore them, nor can we stop to reason with or disarm them. We have a fearful problem to solve, and we must take its elements as we find them. That man may be very stupid, very ignorant, very bigoted, utterly unfit for the duties and responsibilities of a freeman, who refuses to fight for his country by the side of a negro; and, possibly, if we had time, we might enter upon a course of argument and discipline which would dispel his prejudices and disarm his obstinacy. But we have no time for such a process. We are in the war, and we must fight it out with such instruments and agencies as we have at hand. We are to take the people as eighty years of past political and social training has made them. We cannot stop to change their nature, or to reform their habits of thought.

The whole question of employing negroes is, therefore, one of *expediency*. It is not a matter of conscience, nor of inspiration, nor of sentiment. It turns upon the adaptation of means to an end. It is a question of recruiting. If our armies will be strengthened by enlisting negroes, they ought to be enlisted. If not, not. And this question must be decided in the light of *facts*,—taking our people as we find them, with all their prejudices, and not on the basis of abstract reasoning or speculation.

President LINCOLN puts the whole question upon this ground. He thinks we should lose more than we should gain by enlisting negroes and using them as soldiers. We can use them as laborers,—because there is no division of sentiment upon that subject. But when we come to talk of arming and using them as *soldiers*, there is a division of opinion,—very wide, very decided, and likely to be very influential. President LINCOLN thinks we should find fifty thousand bayonets in the Border States turned *against us* by such a step. This may strike us as very extraordinary and very irrational. But with that we have nothing to do. If the measure threatens such a result, it clearly should not be resorted to; and, in deciding this point, we must remember that the people of the Border States have been educated from childhood to regard negroes as inferiors,—that they are far more sensitive upon this point than any other, and that any step which places, or tends to place, negroes on an equality with them, in any respect or on any field, will encounter the most relentless and determined hostility on their part. We should, beyond all question, lose more whites than we should gain negroes, in the ranks of the Union army, by such a step as the one proposed.

Another most formidable objection to the enlistment of negroes, with the consequences it would involve, is the division of sentiment it would create in the Northern States. Hitherto the North has been united, because the Government has, with great wisdom and prudence, avoided all points on which an issue could be made. There has been no nucleus for an opposition—nothing which could crystalize or consolidate the floating elements of hostility to the Government. The events of the last few days,—the language of a portion of the Press, the current sentiment of a large portion of the community, the strong and easily aroused prejudices of tens of thousands of our citizens against the negro race,—all these things show the extreme danger of resorting to negro enlistments until some more imperative necessity than we have yet seen shall arrive. The time *may* come when such a resort will encounter less of prejudice and involve less of risk to the Union cause. The dangers of the country may become so imminent—the chances of salvation so remote—as to fuse all elements of hostility and of prejudice into one common sentiment of supreme devotion to the public good. And *then* loyal men of all classes, in all the States, may be glad to avail themselves of loyal help from whatever quarter it may come. But that time has not yet arrived. The loyal white citizens of the country feel competent to fight its battles and to crush rebellion against its authority. And so long as this is the prevailing temper of the public mind, we think the President will be wise in adhering to the policy upon which he has acted hitherto. When the time comes to change it, we may rest assured he will find it out.

POST-OFFICE PATRIOTISM—A PRINCIPLE THAT WILL BEAR EXTENSION.—Our City Postmaster, Mr. WAKEMAN, has the employes of his department busy at other work for their country beside the common duties of their office. Five thousand dollars have been collected from them to aid in filling up the ranks of New-York regiments now in the field; and, beside this, each man in the office is required to "procure the enlistment of at least one person," they themselves being by law exempt from military duty. This is a most excellent movement, and will doubtless be at once initiated in the Custom-house, and the other branches of local Government employ. It might be extended, too, throughout the country, to all the Postmasters and their employes, all the Custom-houses and their employes, and indeed, to all those holding fat or lean offices under Uncle Sam. Let every one of them, on or before the 15th inst., "procure the enlistment of at least one person," and the draft for the July or three-years' muster, may be altogether avoided. It would give us from fifty to a hundred regiments promptly and without much expense. Those who are in the Government service should, in this hour of its peril, do something more for it beside drawing their salary.

The principle, too, might be voluntarily taken up by all those in the community who are, from any cause, exempt from military service; and every one should make it his first duty "to procure the enlistment of at least one person." Every one who, at this crisis, complains that he is afflicted with any exempting disease, from lumbago to the mulligrubs, should procure his soldier, and the act would help to make him well again. Every man who claims to be over forty-five should set about procuring the enlistment of at least one man under that age. Every woman, young and old, should make it her business to procure a man, not only for herself, but for her country. Individuals may be exempt from military duty, but none are exempt from the duty of patriotism. Let all such see to it that, before the 15th, or before the close of this week, they "procure the enlistment of at least one person."

A WORD TO EXEMPTS—BEWARE OF SHYSTERS.—The rush of persons to the City Hall, for the purpose of filing exemption papers in the County Clerk's Office, has brought a flock of shysters to that locality, who have, for the past few days, driven a thriving business in exploiting the ignorance and credulity of the thousands who are now going on the errand just mentioned. It is fancied by many that *every one*, whether coming under the conditions that make him liable to military duty or not, is obliged to file exemption papers. Accordingly, hundreds and thousands, who are entirely out of the question of military duty or drafting (such as foreigners, persons under eighteen and over forty-five years of age, etc.,) are, under this false impression, rushing to the City Hall to do what they imagine to be their duty in the premises. These are eagerly seized by the shysters, who literally by hundreds invest the stairs, passages, subterranean lobbies, halls, rooms, etc., of the City Hall, and are either cajoled or coerced into some corner or chamber, (it is fortunate if the luckless "subject" escape being scrambled for by half-a-dozen of these creatures.) where exemption papers, for which the sharks charge from two to four shillings, are made out for them. They are then referred to the County Clerk's room, where they are swindled out of an additional shilling for a farcical "filing." Three-fourths of the persons who for the past two or three days have visited the City Hall are of this character; that is, persons who are not only "exempt," but not *liable* for military duty or drafting at all, and who consequently are under no call to file any affidavit whatever. It is only those who are technically "exempt" (who these are may be seen in an article on the subject in another column) that are required to do this. As for the others, they need not concern themselves in the least about the matter. Unless they are "*able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five*," they do not come within the provisions of the law at all, and even if drafted would immediately be relieved on proving non-liability.

The City Hall, under the raid of these swindlers and shysters, is a disgrace to all decency; and we call on prompt police interference to put a stop to it.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—On Monday night, after an absence in Europe, that gymnastic veteran of the pantomimic stage, GABRIEL RAVEL, reappeared at NIBLO'S and met with an enthusiastic reception from a large and friendly audience. He and his inimitable performances have been the special delight of nearly every Summer for the last quarter of a century; and both he and the performances seem as fresh and elastic as we thought them in the days of our boyhood. He has around him as principal supporters many of his old company, specially popular amongst whom is Madame MARZETTI, who acts with her accustomed intelligence and vivacity, and dances gracefully as ever. She is ably sustained in a difficult *pas de deux* by Mons. TOPHOFF. After the pantomime a reckless youth, called "Young America," shows a proficiency and daring with the Flying Trapeze, that will make WILLIAM HANLON look to his laurels in a year or two.

As an opening piece, the comedy of "The Smiths and the Browns" is very effectively played by Messrs. T. Placide, J. G. Burnett and Shewell, Miss Wells and Miss Emma Taylor.

BENEFIT FOR THE SICKLES BRIGADE AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—This evening a benefit in aid of the recruiting fund of the Excelsior Brigade will take place at the Winter Garden. Gen. SICKLES will be present and address the audience. A number of leading dramatic and operatic artists have offered their services freely for the occasion. Miss JANE COOMBS appears, for the first time since her return from Europe, in "The Hunchback;" Miss EMILY THORN plays in a comedietta, and Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH and other favorites give some of their most popular songs.

THE STEAMER CONTINENTAL ASHORE.—The steamer *Continental*, of the New-Haven line, went ashore yesterday morning, three miles west of Fort Schuyler, on the northerly shore, in a dense fog. Her bow is hard aground, but is on a good bottom, and she will doubtless come off at the next tide without injury, as she lies without any strain whatever. She is a new boat, and one of the strongest built ones on the Sound.

CONCERNING DRAFTING, AGAIN.

Notes and Queries on the Great Question of the Day—Anxious Inquiries as to the Draft—Who are Exempt and Who are Not?—The Law and Gospel on the Subject.

The interest and excitement on the subject of drafting in the City, are still on the increase; and we have received a perfect shower of communications with reference to our article "Concerning Drafting," published in Monday's TIMES. The anxious inquirers have every variety of query to propound touching who are exempt and who are not exempt, who are liable and who are not, and what duty and law require of them under their several individual, civil, social and physical conditions and circumstances. We don't wonder that a great many are puzzled what to do, for there are both National and State laws to consult on the matter, and the latter especially are complex enough. We shall not attempt to answer all the queries propounded to us, for that would require the subtlety of a Mediæval casuist and the literary lengthiness of a Schoolman. Such, however, as present points of a real practical interest we shall reply to as best we can, and we dare say they will pretty nearly cover the whole ground.

Let us premise, however, that a great many people are giving themselves unnecessary trouble and anxiety by fancying that the filing of "exemption" papers before the 15th of August has any immediate connection with the matter of *drafting*. What is now going on is simply the enrollment of the *militia of the State of New-York*, in accordance with the Militia Law passed by the last State Legislature on the 23d of April, 1862. This law provides that such an enrollment shall be made "as often as once in every two years;" and the eighth section requires that "whenever an enrollment shall be made as provided in this act, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county shall cause to be published, once a week for four weeks previous to the 1st day of August, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid; which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty, *shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August then next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption*, verified by affidavit, in the office of said Town or City Clerk, or of the County Clerk," &c. It is true the draft is to be made "from the militia of the respective States," and hence it is important that every man should be right on the record. But no time for the commencement of drafting has yet been appointed; it has only been announced that a draft for 300,000 militia will be made; and, furthermore, that if the 300,000 *volunteers* previously called for are not raised by the 15th of August, a draft to supply the deficit will be entered upon. Before that time, however, Secretary STANTON, as he announced in his order, "*will establish regulations for the draft.*" These however, will, we presume, be merely of a general character, for the purpose of securing a uniform method throughout all the States, and will in no wise abolish or contravene the rules and regulations governing the militia of the respective States. These rules and regulations for the State of New-York we have already set forth in full in our article "Concerning Drafting." We repeat here merely the leading provisions:

WHO ARE SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

SECTION 1. *All able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years*, residing in this State and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting:

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

1. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces of the United States.
2. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and clerks and employes in their offices, judicial officers of this State, including justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners and constables.
4. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students in all colleges, and professors, teachers and students in the several academies and common schools.
5. Persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and such firemen as are now exempted by law.
6. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any one of the United States, for the space of seven years; but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation after such term of service, duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner he shall have been honorably discharged.
7. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of every uniformed company or troop raised, or hereafter to be raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven years from the time of his enrolment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion.

SEC. 2. If any member of such company or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall, upon his removal out of the beat of such company or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, enlist into any other uniform company or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies or troops, computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company or troop in which he was first enrolled.

SEC. 3. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be subject to military duty.

NOTE.—(Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, in his General Order of July 12, has the following with reference to firemen: "Firemen in active service, and those who have served their time as firemen are exempt, *except in case of insurrection or invasion*. The enrolling officer will, therefore, enter such exemption, and note the word "fireman" opposite the names of such persons in the enrollment books.")

PERSONS CLAIMING TO BE EXEMPT TO FILE WARRANT.

SECTION 10. All persons claiming exemptions shall file a written statement of the same, verified by affidavit, in the office of the town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, in case there be no such town or city clerk, on or before the fifteenth day of August, *in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempt by act of Congress.*

NOTE. (The following persons are exempt under the laws of the United States, by reason of their office or employment: The Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom-house officers, with their clerks, all post officers and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post-road, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.)

OF DRAFTS OF THE MILITIA.

SEC. 298. Whenever a general draft of the militia shall be made by order of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the President of the United States, such draft shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the Clerk of the County in which such roll has been filed, in the presence of the County Judge and Mayor of any city, or the Supervisor of any town or ward, upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the regiment, within whose bounds such person may reside.

SEC. 299. *Any person so drafted may, within five days after receiving notice of the same, present to the County Judge of such county his certificate of exemption, or other proof of his non-liability to military duty, which shall be duly verified, and if such County Judge shall decide that such person is exempt or not liable, he shall be discharged, and another person shall be drafted in his stead, in accordance with the provisions of this act.*

SEC. 300. Any person so drafted, in accordance with the above provision, may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted military force and militia, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, and shall consent in writing to subject himself to all the duties, fines, forfeitures and punishments to which his principal would have been subject, had he personally served, shall be accepted by the commandant of the company of drafted militia to which his principal may belong.

THE MODE OF DRAFTING.

SEC. 301. Whenever the President of the United States, or the Commander-in-Chief, shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner:

1. When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of brigade in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing said brigade from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, armed and equipped, according to the provisions of this act.
2. In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment, such shall be determined by lot, in the manner above prescribed.
3. In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number of men composing the military force of said brigade, such additional draft shall be made of the requisite number to supply such deficiency, from the military roll of the reserve militia of each town or ward, filed in the office of the city, village or town Clerk, as hereinbefore provided.

We are now in a position to answer most of the questions that have been propounded to us by persons who have been mystified by the various conflicting and erroneous statements regarding drafting, etc.; and first,

WHO SHOULD FILE AFFIDAVITS OF EXEMPTION?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you seem to take considerable interest in the subject of drafting from the militia, will you oblige a reader by publishing an answer to the following question:

Is it absolutely necessary for every one who claims non-liability, whether from age, non-citizenship, disability, or any other cause whatever, to file an affidavit to that effect in the Office of the County Clerk? In other words, will it not be time enough to present his evidence of exemption when drafted?

There are, no doubt, many who would be equally gratified with myself, in seeing the above question answered. J. E. R.

Answer. It is *not* necessary that "every one," whether in or out of the conditions that make him subject to military duty, should file an affidavit to that effect in the office of the County Clerk. In order that a person shall be subject to military duty, and, consequently, to the chances of drafting, he must, according to the Militia bill, (see section 1, above,) be an "*an able-bodied white male citizen, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.*" Consequently, all who are either (1), *not* "able-bodied;" (2), *not* "white;" (3), *not* "males; (4), *not* "citizens;" (5), *not* "between the ages of eighteen and forty-five" (that is, under or over those ages,) *are out of the question altogether*, and are *exempt* even from the rules that apply to "exempts."

These classes do not belong to "exempts," technically speaking, but they are more than *exempt*—they are *non-liable*. Accordingly, there is no need of their taking any action in the matter at all, whether by filing affidavit or what not. If any such person should be drafted, his course is marked out in section 299—(see above)—that is, he shall, "within five days after receiving notice of the same, present to the County Judge his *proof of non-liability to military duty*," and if duly verified, etc., "he shall be discharged."

By "exempts," technically speaking, are meant such as are enumerated in section 1, clauses 1 to 7. (See above.) All *such* must "file a written statement of exemption verified by affidavit in the office of the town or city clerk, on or before the 15th day of August, in default of which such persons shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempt by act of Congress." [For those who are exempt by act of Congress, see *Note* to section 10, above.]

ARE MEMBERS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES OF VOLUNTEERS NOW FORMING LIABLE TO BE DRAFTED?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read the article, in a late issue of your valuable paper, in regard to drafting, (which is now a positive fact,) I would like to ask a few questions in regard to it. And if you can find room in your paper, and time to give me your opinion upon them, you will not only confer a great favor upon me, but upon hundreds, no doubt, who have asked themselves the same question.

First, then, is a member of an organized militia regiment (which has not been called upon by the Government) liable to be drafted in any other regiment, volunteer or otherwise, now in the service, or about to be raised by conscription? This is asked with the understanding that the regiment is willing to go, and wishes to maintain its own organization.

Second—We having about organized a company, to be attached to the Fifty-second N. Y. N. G.—a new regiment to be organized in Brooklyn—I would respectfully ask if, because the regiment is not fully organized, our company organization will be ignored, and the men drafted and scattered throughout the other regiments that are to be formed? This company was formed with the idea of forwarding the organization of the regiment, and if needed, offer our services to the Government.

Third—Are we, men who have held position as company and field officers in militia regiments already at the war, (which we were reluctantly obliged to vacate on the account of family and business matters,) are we, I say, to be placed under, and commanded by, the political friends of Gov. MORGAN—men who may know nothing of military affairs—or can we have a word to say as to who shall be our company commanders?

Trusting you will enlighten us, I remain, Sir,

Yours, respectfully, MILITIA.

CORTLANDT-STREET, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

Answer: (1) Certainly, each member of such regiment would have to take his chance. The mode of drafting from the militia, pursuant to an order from the President of the United States, will be found in section 301 above. (2) The reply to the second query of "Militia" is, we conceive, embraced in the second clause of Secretary STANTON's order for the draft. The regiment spoken of which is "forming, but not yet fully organized," will, if not completed by the 15th of August, doubtless be filled up from those taken by draft. (3) We presume the War Department, when it issues its rules and regulations," will make such provision for the command of the regiments as will relieve all the forebodings of "Militia" on that score.

WHAT IS PHYSICAL DISABILITY?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly enlighten your readers as to the following points?

1. Can a man who is physically incapable of doing military duty, from long-standing disease, obtain a release after having been drafted?
2. What is physical disability?

Yours respectfully, Q.

Answer (1.) A person "physically incapable of doing military duty, from long standing disease," *can* obtain release after having been drafted, by fulfilling the conditions prescribed above, in section 301 (2.) The Surgeon-General has recently, in a published order, decided who are physically subject to military duty, and his decision will doubtless be the guide of the War Department. Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE, in a recent order, declares that physical disability should in all cases be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer by a physician's certificate, as well as the affidavit of the party. He mentions the following imperfections as proper causes of disability: "Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties or cause convulsions: serious impairment of hearing, speech or vision; anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia; fistula in ano; large hemorrhoids; large and painful variscell or varicose veins which extend above the knee: the loss of a limb, or the thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked physical imperfections which would unfit for active service."

HOW FOREIGNERS ARE AFFECTED BY THE DRAFT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is so much contradiction about the word "citizen," and the liability of the children of foreigners to being drafted, that we do not really know, who is or who is not, a few lines about it in your journal will oblige MANY OF YOUR READERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1862.

Answer—This query finds a satisfactory reply in the following article, which we translate from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday:

"From all quarters, inquiries of varied import are addressed to us concerning the position of foreigners and the requirements that the American Government may make upon them, in connection with the military draft.

Since it is impossible to answer all our correspondents separately, we give the general principles that may assist each individual to comprehend the particular situation in which he may be placed.

First—The foreigner who has not thrown off his nationality, is, of full right and without any possible dispute, exempt from any and every obligation to perform military duty, no matter how protracted his residence in the United States.

Second—The children of these foreigners, even if born within the United States, necessarily follow the condition of their parents, and cannot be compelled to assume the title and obligations of an American citizen, unless, upon attaining their majority, they shall, by acts of their own, have laid aside the nationality of their family.

Third—The abdication of the original nationality can result only from formal naturalization or the exercise of the rights of the American citizen. Those who, having made declaration of their intention to become American citizens, stopped there, have, in no wise, lost their position as foreigners.

Fourth—The son of a naturalized foreigner is an American of full right, if he be born after such naturalization.

Fifth—But if he be born previous to it, and particularly if born in his father's former country, he retains the right to choose between the two nationalities, at the period of his majority.

These rules appear to us to embrace the principal cases likely to arise."

The following communications, though bearing on the subject of drafting, are not of a nature to require reply. The suggestions of both are important.

RENTS IN THE DRAG-NET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of to-day, concerning drafting, you say: "In making up the enrollment lists, the name of every male set down in *Trow's City Directory* has been copied off, as a basis for this City; added to this, are the additional ones collected from the various poll lists, assessors' lists, and other lists, as well as those gathered by the official visitor at every domicil." In this way you tell us that the list is made complete. Now, Sir, I do not doubt that a very correct list of housekeepers, property holders and voters may be obtained from these lists, but it is well known that in our City there are *thousands* of young men between the ages of 18 and 21, besides *thousands* of single men, boarders, whose names have never yet appeared in the *Directory*, poll lists, or assessors' lists, and it is more than probable that a very large number of these *most desirable men* have escaped the notice of the official visitor. Are these to escape, because their names are omitted from the various lists, or can you not suggest some way in which a majority of them at least may have a chance of covering themselves with glory in the present struggle. Yours, very respectfully. OLD ONE.

A VILLAINOUS SWINDLE—"FILE YOUR EXEMPTION."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not call public attention to the abuse now practiced under this new and somewhat arbitrary law by a lot of soulless scamps called Commissioners of Deeds and Notaries Public. We have legitimate and legal taxes enough, in all conscience, upon us, without submitting to this species of *petit larceny*, in the way of charging 37 and 50 cents for what the law liberally allows but 12 cents for doing. To be better understood, the law requires that all persons claiming exemption from any or further military duty, shall file with the County Clerk, on or before the 15th day of August, instant, a statement under oath, setting forth his reasons for such exemption. Now this evidently means every male citizen over the age of say sixteen years, of every grade and condition and *all*—which means the whole—who do not file such statements shall lose the benefit of their exemption. This form of oath is very simple; the blanks can be purchased for one cent each, and any honorable or respectable Commissioner or Notary Public will insert the cause of your exemption—over or under 45, sickly, fireman, &c., &c., as the case may be—and swear you to the same for his legal fee, which is twelve cents, and which is all he has a right to claim—and hundreds will do it for no charge. The County Clerk charges twelve and a half cents for filing the same, but where he finds the law for so doing is not generally known; it is, however, well known that the County Clerk and all his assistants receive from the public Treasury most liberal salaries for all their services. Should such abuses be tolerated? VINDEX.

To Arms! Down With the Traitors!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ask your readers if there is any meaning in this word, once so full of all that is base and damning—"Treason!"

If it means anything, it is, that the persons who are traitors deserve death, and, of course, all else less than that, such as the confiscation of property.

Yet, at this very time, when our country is in actual conflict with a Power that hesitates at nothing to carry out its plans; when we are in a mortal conflict, in the course of which we may lose our life as a nation, must suffer incalculable woes; yet, what do we see on every side; what blasts success in our armies; what cries out for "change," but the fact that our armies are, in our own land, surrounded by traitors, who are allowed to convey intelligence to the rebels (traitors) of all our moves, and who are still permitted not only to live among us, but to possess their property in peace, and of course to use it for our ruin in a thousand ways? If this war is to end with our success, we must, with inexorable justice, inflict a penalty commensurate with the crime. What folly resided in our Government when they decided that the property of rebels (traitors) could not be confiscated; that such property could remain in hands red with our country's blood, to be used for our ultimate overthrow—and this, on a quibble, that because "no attaint of blood" could be worked, it was intended that no punishment, other than forfeiture of life, should be made. But what traitor's life has yet expiated his crime? Has not every action of Government implied that treason was not a crime; that only after a certain period it should be one?

If this war is to be carried to a successful issue, our whole conduct of it must be changed—and that quickly—now!

In the army we see and feel all this with sharpened faculties, and a shout of joy will arise here, in the army, where now is a despondent feeling, when that change comes. But instant change is needed. Delay is death.

A VOICE FROM YOUR ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our British Residents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality prevents English merchants, resident for years in New-York, from contributing to the merchants' fund in aid of recruiting, but does not prevent them from doing their utmost, by word and deed, to throw discredit on our Government and to discourage enlistments in the National army. What sort of neutrality is this, is the question which puzzles many

AUG. 5, 1862. MERCHANTS.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The mails per the steamship *Asia*, for Liverpool, close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 10 o'clock.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The contractor says that the break in the canal at Knowlesville will be repaired on Thursday. Other parties say it will require at least ten days.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BOUCHER—FRANKLIN.—At St. John's Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Dr. Thomas T. Guion, Rector, Capt. FRANCIS BOUCHER, late of the U. S. Army, to LYDIA A., only daughter of John L. Franklin.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Glen Cove, on Monday morning, Aug. 4, MARY D. H. ALLEN, of this City, relict of Maj. John M. Allen, of Texas, in the 48th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, in St. Anne's Church, 18th-st., at 5 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—In Guilford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 2, Rev. DAVID BALDWIN, aged 83 years and 6 months.

His funeral will be attended at Christ Church, Guilford, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, EDWARD HAMILTON BALL, son of John and Kate P. Ball, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of his parents are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 17 Johnson-st.

BROWN.—Accidentally drowned, while bathing, at New-Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 2, CHARLES W. BROWN, son of Truman B. and Eliza B. Brown, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHASE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, of consumption, ALANSON H. CHASE, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 52d-st., second house west of Lexington-avenue, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DARKIN.—At Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, on Monday, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, FRANCES A., daughter of Dr. E. J. Darkin, aged 5 months and 17 days.

GALE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, TOMMY, youngest son of Page T. and Laura B. Gale, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his father's house, No. 123 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAFFRAY.—At his residence, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, RICHMOND WOODRIFF JAFFRAY, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the afternoon papers.

LYND.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on Monday, June 9, WM. M. LYND, of County Tyrone, Ireland.

PATTISON.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MARIANNA PATTISON, daughter of the late James Pattison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her grandfather, Robert Pattison, No. 63 Morton-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCHARFF.—In Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, HENRY MELVILLE, youngest son of Wessel and Mary C. Scharff, aged 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Centre-st. dépôt on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, LOUISA MICKLE, wife of Theodore Townsend, of Albany, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, A. H. Mickle, this day, at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Scott, No. 6 West 41st-st., on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 367.—Aug. 5, 1862.
57, 77, 39, 21, 26, 48, 15, 66, 52, 34, 66, 20, 67.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 368.—Aug. 5, 1862.
68, 69, 27, 3, 28, 59, 64, 13, 46, 44, 36, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 315.—Aug. 5, 1862.
59, 7, 38, 74, 43, 5, 33, 35, 53, 62, 47, 2, 36.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 295.—Aug. 5, 1862.
64, 14, 67, 6, 23, 17, 8, 56, 58, 20, 15, 72.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE?

It has cured GOITRE or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCHIRRUS TUMORS.
It has cured complicated diseases.
It has cured DISEASE OF THE HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has removed Enlargement of the ABDOMEN and of the Ovaries and Bones and Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS and CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
It has cured MILK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured MERCURIAL Diseases.
It has cured SCALDHEAD.
It has cured ERUPTIONS on the Skin.
It has cured SCROFULA, or King's Evil.
It has cured ULCERS of every kind.
It has cured Diseases of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER.
It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affections.
It has cured LEPROSY, SALT RHEUM, and TETTER.
It has cured thousands of Female Complaints.

This well-known remedy acts by entering into the circulation and passing with the blood (which it purifies) into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where located, it is sure to be reached and expelled from the system.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,
And by Druggists generally.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.
No. 39 Chambers-st., Aug. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 9, third story, in the building of the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, corner of Centre and White sts., SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer, a portion of the cargo of the steamer *Nassau*, consisting of 4,000 long Enfield Rifled Muskets, in perfect order—triangular Bayonets, 16 in., 58-100 in. bore, London make.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

DEAFNESS CURED.—READ THE FOLLOWING from a distinguished merchant in our City. It speaks volumes for itself:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. DR. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, 23 South-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.—Who could have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and amuse while it instructs? We congratulate the author on his success. DR. VON EISENBERG'S office, No. 38 Clinton Place, west of Broadway, is continually crowded with deaf and blind, seeking aid.—*Journal of Commerce, July 27.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FRANKLINITE STEEL COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Franklinite Iron Ore cures both red and cold short qualities of iron. It may be used in puddling and blast furnaces, and it adds at least 50 per cent. to the strength of the product.

Contracts can now be made to deliver the Company's Franklinite Ore on the Morris Canal at Woodport or at Jersey City.

The Company's works are now manufacturing the genuine article of Brown Zinc Paint, known as the Franklinite Paint, which can be obtained of the authorized agents of the Company.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR, Superintendent.
Office of the Company No. 54 William-st., second floor.

HOT—HOTTER—HOTTEST.
"THE DOG STAR RAGES."

The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip to purchase

ICE PITCHERS
OF
LUCIUS HART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE PARISH WILL CASE

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
PARISH WILL CASE
IN THE
COURT OF APPEALS.
THE STATEMENT OF FACTS,
AND THE
OPINION OF THE COURT.
Price 50 Cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE
TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE,
By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid to any address for $1 50 by the publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT.

The New Militia Law of the State of New-York, with all blank Forms, Returns, &c., &c.
Passed April 23, 1862.
Price, 25 cents. Published by
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Stationers, No. 16 Nassau-st.
Sold by Stationers generally.

HEADLEY'S GREAT REBELLION.
Agents' Canvassing Books
will be ready Aug. 4, 1862.
HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.

Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a *first prize medal* at the Great International Exhibition, London, *for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship shown in grand and square pianos.*

There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.*"

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Two competent gentleman will be treated with as Lieutenants. Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND.

at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT

joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters,
No. 61 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONBHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

ATTENTION!!

Parties claiming Exemption under the Militia Law are informed that the undersigned will, after the date hereof, be at the Sheriff's Office, Room No. 11 City Hall, at 7½ o'clock A. M., up to the 15th inst., for the purpose of preparing statements for persons claiming exemption.

P. H. McDONOUGH, Commissioner of Deeds.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.
N. B.—Parties calling as above will not be subjected to any delay.

MILITIA EXEMPTION
PAPERS DRAWN AND FILED
by J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 6th-av.,
Near 28th-st.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE.—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—NOS. 48 AND 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av., by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS. Daily from 8 to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5½ P. M. Evening Class, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock. Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry tactics inculcated.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee, 25 cents. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

MILITARY DRAFTING.—ALL PERSONS exempt from military, and not subject to being drafted, must file their exemption papers. Persons wishing exemption papers, will call on J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st. Charge, 25 cents.

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES—WHICH, under the new Militia law, must be filed on or before Aug. 15, promptly and carefully prepared by H. W. BOOKSTAVER & J. R. CUMING, Notaries, Room No. 8, third floor, front, Broadway Bank Building, No. 237 Broadway. Fee 25 cents.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR exemption papers drawn, sworn to and filed, by calling on the subscriber. Printed blanks now ready. Must be done before Aug. 15
WM. FURNISS, No. 267 Broadway, Notary Public.

CARD TO EXEMPTS.—JOHN O. HIGGINS, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 5-6 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., will prepare papers for exempt persons under the Militia law, every day from 7 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 7 P. M.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers, as required by the act, without delay. Fee 25 cents. Apply to P. COOKE, Notary Public, No. 37 Park-row, office of the *Scientific American.*

MILITIA EXEMPTION.—AFFIDAVITS OF Exemption from militia duty all complete, in the form prescribed by law, may be had of A. W. KENNEDY, Notary and Commissioner, No. 153 Bowery, Tradesmens' Insurance office.

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR exemption papers drawn, sworn to and filed, by calling on the subscriber. Printed blanks now ready. Must be done before Aug. 15. GILBERT RUSSELL,
Notary Public, No. 28 Pine-st.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR exemption papers drawn, sworn to and filed, by calling on the subscriber. Printed blanks now ready. Must be done before Aug. 15. CHARLES NETTLETON,
Notary Public, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

EXEMPTION PAPERS PREPARED.—THE new law requires all persons claiming exemption to file their proof on or before Aug. 15, 1862. SHELDON'S Bounty and Pension Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank, Room No 6.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the fund raised by loyal citizens of the United States resident in Toronto, C. W., for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the National army:

Dr. E. B. Simpson	$20	Dr. John Hall	$2
D. Thurston	10	Wm. Clarke	2
W. S. Gillett	10	John Dearborn	2
J. Lewis Grant	20	D. B. Leigh	2
Edward Kimball	10	N. Cowell, Jr.	1
E. M. Jackson	20	A. W. Dix	2
V. E. Carpenter	10	Charles Plumb	50c.
Charles B. Stone	5	Jos. Reid	1
Hon. W. P. Howland	20	P. Patterson	5
P. Howland	10	E. C. Carpenter	3
H. S. Howland	8	Wm. Kauffman	2
Franklin Allen	10	Charles Brown	2
E. H Potter	5	J. E. Thomson	5
J. Tillinghast	5	A friend	1
Dr. J. W. Elliott	5	Mark H. Irish	10
Mr. Hays	3	R. J. Kimball	[illegible]
Dr. George S. Elliott	5	J. Q. Adams	10
W. B. Hamilton	5	D. Chesbrough	10
R. G. Dun & Co	2	G. W. Folts	5
L. B. Dwight	2	G. H. Folts	5
H. P. Dwight	2	Mr. Manning	4
E. R. Paul	5	Mr. Palmer	1
Wm. McMaster, Esq	4	S. M. Sanderson	1
F. Clarke	2	H. E. Parsons	10
Miss Palmer	4	J. D. King	10
A B. Walker	5	M. J. Bost	10
C. Markell	2	B. M. Worthington	2
F. P. G. Taylor	5	W. Davis	2
Royal Hill	5	H. Kimball, Jr	1
P. Meyer	1	A Yankee (Boston)	1
H. A. Race	5	H. L. Beverley	2
O. Gable	3	A. K. Boomer	2
J. McDonald	2	J. H. McMurray	2
H. Mooney	5	T. Fitzgerald	2
C. Rathburne	2	Rev. John K. Karcher	2
E. Van Vleck	1	B. S. Morris	1
W. H. Harris	1	Wm. McDonald	2
Three Americans	4	Cigar Makers, W. S. Gillett	[illegible]
J. F. Parsons	3	Rev. Mr. Caldicott	1
T. L. Hayward	2	C. F. Hall	2
Samuel Cummer	50c.		

GEO. S. STRONG, Treasurer.

A CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE:—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS positively cures this disease. It differs in principle and action from all others. Is light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond st.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Samuel M. Harmon, Captain Co. I, Twenty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. V., Slocum's Division, Franklin's Corps, Army of the Potomac, was wounded in the recent battle of Gaines' Mill, on the Chickahominy. He was wounded in the leg, but refused to leave the field long enough to have his wound dressed. He was in all the subsequent battles, including that of Malvern Hill. At the battle of Bull Run, last year, Mr. Harmon was First Lieutenant, but his Captain, now Maj. C. C. Gardiner, was sick, and the command of his company, devolved upon him. His regiment was the last to retreat on that memorable occasion. Regiments and companies were scattered, but Mr. S. M. Harmon got his company back to Washington safe and in order. He was in the battles of West Point and Fair Oaks, and his men and superior officers represent that he is a very brave and skillful officer. His company was recruited in Allegany Co., New-York State. As one who has done his duty so nobly, honorable mention is done for public justice, but also to gratify the numerous friends of his company in this State. Army correspondents are apt to overlook the merits of officers as low down as Captains, and the official reports of commanders of brigades, corps, &c., wherein company officers are favorably named, seldom meet the public eye.

—A correspondent writes regarding the absence of Mr. Flagg, among others, from the funeral services of the late Ex-President Van Buren: "Mr. Flagg is afflicted by the loss of sight. Few remain of Mr. Van Buren's old friends of the yclept 'Albany Regency;' Gov. Wright, Gov. Marcy, Hon. James Porter and Benj. F. Butler have passed away; Ex-Gov. Throop, Gen. Dix, Comp. Flagg and Edwin Croswell still remaining. For Ex-Gov. Throop, brother-in-law of Mr. Porter, Mr. Van Buren entertained the most brotherly love, visiting him annually at his residence, 'Willow Brook,' on the banks of the beautiful Owasco Lake. Gov. Throop fully reciprocated his affection, often visiting Mr. Van Buren at 'Lindenwald.' The strong friendship commenced as students in the same law office and never faltered through their many years of sincere and warm friendship."

—Two men, probably members of a Confederate Sanitary Commission, recently put up at a hotel in Louisville, and exhibited so much solicitude regarding three trunks which they had with them that the police thought it best to assist them. When opened the trunks were found to contain $1,600 worth of quinine, which was doubtless destined to do service among the "shakers" in Dixie. The supposed proprietors of the drug disappeared too suddenly to be arrested.

—On July 26 a scouting party of State Militia, from Chappell Hill, Missouri, captured the notorious Ex-Member of Congress J. W. Reid, and delivered him over to Col. Dan. Huston, Jr., commander at Lexington. He was held in custody only four hours, when Col. Huston released him on parole. Gen. Schofield had better pay his regards to this merciful Colonel.

—Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, reached Portland, Maine, on Tuesday last. He had telegraphed in reply to inquiries that he desired no public reception, but two thousand of his fellow-citizens met him, notwithstanding, and escorted him home. It is said that he has consented to make an address on the questions of the day.

—We are glad to know that the fighting sailor, Rear-Admiral Foote, is restored to health. He is now at Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. His general health is good, but as crutches are still indispensable, he cannot for some time yet resume an active command.

—The Boston *Post* says: "It is city gossip that a widowed member of the Cabinet is about to form a union with a distinguished widow lady, a resident of this city."

—Capt. McGunnegle, United States Navy, who has done good service on the Mississippi, is visiting his family at Annapolis, Md.

Affairs in Arizona.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* writes from Tucson, Arizona, under date of June 16, detailing the operations of the column sent thither under Gen. CARLETON. He says:

"Upon our arrival in Tucson, we found it lively with United States Volunteers, but abandoned by its former population. Since then, however, they have been coming daily, and a better-pleased set of people cannot be found. Some who have returned have been required to take the oath of allegiance. That portion of the community who could be best spared, left with HUNTER a few weeks since, and will be sure not to come back unless brought.

The General, immediately upon his arrival, went to work to renovate and straighten out the affairs of the Territory. His first move was the arrest of eight or ten suspicious characters who had been prowling about the place ever since HUNTER's departure. Upon the afternoon of the same day we came in, Capt. FRITZ, at the head of his company, dashed through the town at full speed, and in five minutes it was surrounded, and shortly after the prisoners were marched to the guard-house. So secret had this movement been kept, that every one was taken by surprise. These prisoners have been sent to Yuma. They are a portion of a set of bad men who have had things all their own way, scorning all law; but affairs have taken a turn, and I think their jig is up. The General has taken hold with a firm hand, and not one of these outlaws against the civil or national authority will escape his vigilance.

Gen. CARLETON has declared martial law over the Territory, and is now its Governor. His Adjutant, Ben. F. CUTTLER, Acting Secretary of State, with a Military Board for examining and regulating matters in general.

Tucson has fallen into strict hands, its municipal affairs have been overhauled and put to rights; ordinances have been passed pertaining to its stores, whisky shops, gaming tables, &c. A license of $100 per month has been placed upon each grog shop, and the same upon every gaming table, and heavy penalties attached. $500 have already been collected and turned over, to be devoted to the use of the hospital.

All property belonging to Secessionists has been taken possession of, much of which comes in very good use, such as forage, &c. Of the amount taken in this way I am unable to state.

Maj. FERGUSON, now at the head of the Commissary Department, in place of Lieut. HAMMOND, relieved, has gone down into Sonora, for the purpose of seeing if provisions, &c., can be obtained from there, and to open up negotiations. Before the Major's departure, two trains, loaded with corn, arrived and disposed of their cargoes. The Major took an escort. The General is endeavoring to create friendly relations, at the same time taking a firm and independent position, in consequence of reports to the effect that the Governor of Sonora had entered into negotiations with the Secessionists, desiring their occupation of this Territory.

On the 8th inst., Col. EYRE left with a detachment of cavalry upon an expedition, nobody knew where. To-day, Col. EYRE arrived, bringing twenty-one prisoners, among them SYLVESTER MOWRY. They were taken, all together, at the Patagonia mines, some 80 miles from here, although Col. EYRE traveled over 100 miles to reach them. Of course they were surprised, and taken without any trouble. The Patagonia mines are situated just on the American side of the line, and this batch of Secessionists (as they all are, no doubt) thought, upon the slightest alarm, to cross over into Mexico. Capt. WILLIS was left in charge of all the property, which will amount to considerable. These prisoners will be examined before a Military Board. MOWRY takes things quite coolly, puts on a good many airs; has along his mistress, Private Secretary and servant. I think a dose of military treatment will cure him. He has been guilty of writing secession letters, and giving shelter to outlaws.

Gen. CARLETON has turned over the command of the First Regiment California Volunteers to Col. WEST, who is now in command at this place. Gen. CARLETON returns to-morrow to Pimos, or Fort Barrett, by way of Fort Stanford, on a tour of inspection, and to hasten up supplies. Capt. T. MOORE, Chief Quartermaster, accompanies him. No troops will move beyond here until the 1st of July, now being the dryest season, and the June rains have yet to fall. Troops are moving up to this point as fast as possible. The town is full."

The Appointment of Collectors, &c.

Secretary CHASE has written the following note in reply to a letter of inquiry:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 12th is just received. The President has not yet determined how he will district the State under the Tax laws; but I think it more probable, in the case of Ohio, that the new Congressional districts will be adopted than the old.

The appointing power rests with the President. All applications are filed with the Treasury Department, and are here arranged and briefed. When the time for making appointments arrives I shall consider each application, and after consulting with the members of Congress, will recommend to the President the men who seem to be, all things considered, best fitted for the positions. My recommendations, with the papers in each case, will be laid before the President, and from them he will form his own judgment and make the appointments.

Yours very truly, S. P. CHASE.

W. T. COGGSHALL, Springfield, O.

LAW REPORTS.

The Statute of Limitations and the Collection of Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Driggs vs. *Williams*.—This was a motion to set aside an order for the examination of the defendant as a judgment debtor, based on the ground that the proceeding was bound by the statute of limitations. The motion was opposed on the ground that an order for the examination of a judgment debtor [illegible] commencement of a new action, and that the [illegible] been obtained before the lapse of twenty [illegible] the case out of the statute of limitations. [illegible] contended that the proceeding was the same [illegible] of a creditor's bill, and was therefore a [illegible].

[illegible] counsel replied that the order in such cases was merely a process like the execution, to enforce satisfaction of the judgment, and that it was not, therefore, such a new action as would take the matter out of the statute of limitations.

The Court held that such an order was the commencement of a new action in the nature of a creditor's bill, in accordance with many former opinions. It is such because it is not based upon the judgment alone, but upon a presentation of new facts, which the plaintiff must prove to entitle him to the relief sought. The proceeding did, therefore, operate to take the case out of the statute of limitations. The motion was denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 54 bbls. Ashes, 15,049 bbls. Flour, 983 bbls. and 453 bags Corn Meal, 138,428 bushels Wheat, 142,256 bush. Corn, 9,020 bushels Rye, 15,443 bushels Oats, 2,996 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,007 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ℔ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, comprised 400 bags Laguayra, 850 bags Maracaibo, and 200 bags Rio, all on private terms. Market very firm.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate request, at uniform rates.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at irregular prices. Middlings 47½c.@49c. ℔ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted very firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, especially shipping brands, prices of which exhibit decidedly more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,600 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in demand and is dearer. Sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 35@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for at r'sing rates. Sales 1,250 bbls. extra, at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers, at advanced prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 294,000 bush., a considerable part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 41@$1 46; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 37; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 25, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 10@$1 19, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 139,000 bushels, at 56c.@57½c., chiefly at 56½c.@57c., for shipping Mixed Western; 52½c.@55½c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@52c. for unsound do. do., ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and inactive, at 78c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue quiet, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ℔ bushel.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canal opened	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	351,776	463,446	701,515
Wheat, bush	3,599,483	11,447,608	11,834,939
Corn, bushels	6,455,432	6,794,925	7,570,633
Barley, bush	75,913	181,020	373,091
Oats, bushels	3,294,874	2,244,548	1,650,385
Rye, bushels	113,421	359,494	368,116

The following comparative table will show the imports of Grain into Buffalo, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1862:

	Grain, bush.	Flour, bbls.	Total Grain, including Flour reduced to Wheat.
1859	3,373,354	512,926	5,937,984
1860	9,695,863	388,003	11,635,878
1861	17,295,984	794,608	21,209,024
1862	23,286,746	1,312,811	29,850,801

The canal exports of Flour and Grain from Buffalo from the opening of navigation, May 1 to Aug. 1, 1862, will be shown by the following, viz.:

Flour, bbls	212,657	Oats, bush	762,143
Wheat, bush	10,688,189	Barley, bush	96,202
Corn, bush	9,020,346	Rye, bush	347,192

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand and is steady, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—The demand has been limited, since our last; prices have not varied materially.

LEAD—Has been rather quiet, yet quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Private sales, to-day, were unimportant; 300 bbls. New-Orleans were sold by auction, at 27½c.@29c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, to-day; Spirits Turpentine, $2 34 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been less active during the past week, and prices of the principal kinds have been somewhat depressed. We quote: Crude Sperm, at $1 42@$1 45; Crude Whale, at 60c.@61c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 55; do. Spring do., at $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at 70c.; do. Spring do., at 68c.; Olive, at $1 35@$1 40; Linseed, at 93c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 70c.@75c.; City Red, at 47c.; Crude Petroleum, at 13c.@14c., and Refined Petroleum, at 25c.@33c. ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING AUG. 4.—The market has been very quiet the past week. There have been no sales of Sperm Oil. In Whale, 900 bbls. have been sold in parcels—350 bbls. good, at 60c.; 480 do. brown, and 70 do. dark, at 60c. ℔ gallon, and 50 bbls. for export, at the same price. Nothing doing in Whalebone.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 4, 1862	30,882	84,068	621,350
Same time last year	44,084	100,930	829,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List*.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the last week 284,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 56x56, 9¼c., cash; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 9¾c., 6 mos.; 45,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., less 3 ℔ cent., cash; 50,000 pieces 60x64, 9¾c., cash; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., less 2 ℔ cent. cash; 21,000 pieces 60x64, 9⅞c., cash; 50,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., cash; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9⅞c., cash; 32,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., cash; 31,000 pieces 64x64, 10⅛c., cash, ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, to-day, at $11@$11 12½ for Mess, and $9 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 5¼c.@6c. for Hams, and 3⅝c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in moderate request at former prices. Sales 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8½c.@9½c., ℔ ℔. Beef continues in moderate demand at full rates. Sales 230 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.: Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 5½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been inactive, at former figures.

SALT—Has been in request at essentially unaltered prices.

SKINS—Desirable lots have been in light supply and a fair demand at advancing rates.

SUGARS—The market has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 230 hhds., including Cuba at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and New-Orleans at 9½c.@10½c., and by auction, 600 hhds. New-Orleans at 8 9-16c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are in moderate request at previous prices.

TIN—Holders are generally asking full prices, but the market is at present tame.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 ℔s., part at 10¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand to-day, part at 29½c.@30½c., closing at 29¾c.@30c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 700 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits less firmness, yet is not very active. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½c.@13½c.; Corn, 12½c.@12¾c.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tobacco, 35s., ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE PHŒNIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. MINER & SOMMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phœnix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. The sale embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for this business; has been in operation but little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Sale of the above described property postponed from Thursday, July 31.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to Monday, Aug. 4, at 12 M.

Sale of the above property postponed to THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising, in part, of men's, boys' and youths' grain, thick, kip and calf boots. Also, women's, misses' and children's shoes of all kinds, and a large invoice of stock goods.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Howard-st. All the genteel furniture in the above house, viz.: Parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country porperty, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or Stock, goods, or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, Att'y, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm in either Westchester, Dutchess or Columbia County, a first-class four-story and basement house, having all the modern improvements, in West 14th-st. House 25x65; lot 25x103. Address, stating number of acres, improvements and location, (none other noticed,) to H., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GREAT BARGAIN—A beautiful brown-stone double house, with several lots and all modern improvements. Also several villa lots at Bedford, with fine forest trees. G. B. ELKIN, corner Brooklyn-av. and Pacific-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MOBILIERE DE PARIS. —THE GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th July. Travelers will there find 700 rooms and 70 salons, magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4f. to 30f. a day. Five dining-rooms for tables d'hote, dinners à la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel de Louvre, salons for fêtes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night for France and abroad. Bath-rooms, coffee-rooms, divans, billiard smoking-room, &c.; reading-room, where the Paris and foreign journals and choice periodical publications will be found.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS.
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 1st-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is used to taking care of children; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country; has 8 years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family, and would take care of the milk and butter; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a very respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of a situation in a private family, either in the City or country; she is a first-class meat cook, as also pastry cook and bread baker. Apply at No. 328 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to a respectable private boarding house without washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk dépôt.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as good cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COMPEtent cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady requiring a competent, trustworthy, and well recommended servant, either as good cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework, may be suited with an excellent girl, at moderate wages, City or country, by applying at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $7 per month; City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 47 Mulberry-st., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant widow woman, who is a first-rate washer and cook, wishes to obtain a situation for herself and daughter, aged 13, in a private family; she can give the best of references, and is willing to go to any part of the country; she also wants a situation for her little boy, aged 12 years, with a farmer. Apply at No. 525 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or else to do general housework; has the best City references; has no objection to the country. Canbe seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has got first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 370 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wants a situation as laundress or cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 28 City Hall-place.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; is obliging; has no objections to go into the country or to travel; is a good sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 56 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, FROM ITS BIRTH.—A situation wanted, by a respctable young woman, an American; is an excellent seamstress; is willing to assist in fine washing and ironing; good reference given. Apply at No. 34 Greenwich-st., in the rear, till suited. No objection to the country.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman in excellent health. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire for Mrs. MILLER.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call at, or address to No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; would have no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress in a family; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful in a family; is fond of children; or to wait on an elderly lady; has no objection to go in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call, for two days, at No. 362 7th-av., in the grocery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; no objections to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to wait in a boarding-house, or to do chamberwork or waiting in a private family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 West 13th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD City and country recommendations, wants a situation as general clerk and assistant book-keeper in any respectable business; will make himself generally useful. Address B. G., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, who writes a good hand and is an excellent accountant, a situation as clerk or porter in a wholesale house; is not afraid to work; best of City references given. Address E. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business; the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived five years. Call at No. 932 Broadway, or address W. H. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families in this City; has lived 4½ years in his last place; has the best of City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stable.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,158 Broadway, corner of 27th-st., or J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. A situation as coachman and groom by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understand the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first class references. Address P. H., Box 217 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, single, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging, and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; no objection to travel with a single gentleman; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 23 East 12th-st. for two days; call or address a note to E. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended for sobriety and careful driving; can give good City references; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A note addressed W., coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can produce seven years' first-class reference from his last place; is a good and careful driver. Address J. D., in care of Mr. Tilford & Co., No. 10 4th-av., or Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, in town or country, by a steady man; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference; any family who wishes to engage him will find him faithful and competent. Apply for two days, at No. 815 Broadway, in the fruit store, for J. M., Box No. 206.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations, the man as coachman and groom; the woman as experienced cook and willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly; no objection to the country; have the best of references from their last employers. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A MAN OF BUSINESS abilities and active habits, to attend medicine store No. 130 Chatham-st. Apply before 10 A. M.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; must bring good references. Apply at No. 246 West 23d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M. this day.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, AS waiter, in a private house, who understands every branch of his business thoroughly, and who will not object to living a short distance in the country the year round; best of references required. Apply to B, No. 62 5th-av. Hotel, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIGENT woman, of an amiable disposition, accustomed to the care of children, to go to Havana. The applicant must speak English well, as she will be expected to act to them as a companion, taking charge of their clothing, etc.; one who understands a sewing machine preferred. Apply to or address, for three days, DANIEL BENTON, No. 38 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A MONIED INSTITUTION, A young man from 16 to 18 years of age; he must be intelligent and of good address. Address, stating salary wanted, &c., in the hand writing of the applicant, A. Z., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—
A GOOD WOOD ENGRAVER.
Apply to
WM. EAVES & SONS,
No. 295 Pearl-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE.—ALSO, A boy to learn a trade; they must both come well recommended in all respects; those living with their parents in South Brooklyn preferred. Apply to
WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO GO IN THE COUNtry to work in farming, over the river. Call at No. 82 Gold-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE RESIdence, corner High and White sts., Orange, N. J., belonging to the estate of Francis P. Sanford, Esq. The house and grounds are in perfect condition. Especial care has been given to the culture of the finest fruit. Inquire on the premises, or of JEREMIAH MILBANK, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson, at Edgewater, opposite Manhattanville; residence of the late David B. Baldwin deceased House large and commodious, with four acres of land fronting on river; fine shade and abundance of fruit, For further particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALuable property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad dépôt. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 162 East 53d-st., or G. PRINCE, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit in abundance, beautiful and healthy location, in New-Canaan, Conn., worth $3,800; great bargain offered. See painting at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.

Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A RESPECTABLE FAMily can obtain excellent country board and accommodations, where there will be no other boarders; house in a healthy location, well shaded, and very convenient to New-York and Brooklyn. For particulars, address H. T., Box No. 857 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN A VERY pleasantly located house, near Lewelyn Park; suitable accommodations for families or single gentlemen; gas throughout the house; a fine stable and carriage-house attached, the use of which can be had gratis. Address Box No. 3,280, Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMIly of four, including two children. A place on the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad preferred—not in a village, nor more than 1½ hours from New-York. Address J. P. T., No. 70 Beaver-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, board in the country; the location must be of convenient access to the City. Address Box No. 3,599 Post-office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE season, for two ladies, small child, infant and nurse; 3 rooms required; state location and price per week, and address ELWOOD, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE—A CITY HOUSE EXCHANGED.

Wanted immediately, or from November, within one hour of the City, a house with six or more bedrooms, healthily situated near the Bay or Sound. Rent from $300 to $500.

A good house in 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, to let. Possession at once or Nov. 1.

Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a house with all the modern improvements and conveniences, to be in a healthy situation, between 15th and 34th sts., and 4th and 8th avs. Address, with particulars, and lowest rent, Box No. 1,027 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $38 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF piano and singing; French gentleman for partial engagement near the City; lady for piano, singing, French and drawing in Female College, salary $750; French lady for music; lady for English branches, an Episcopalian may be preferred; French lady for Philadelphia; lady for English branches, Latin and rudiments of French; Professor of Natural Sciences; three Professors of Military Tactics; Governess for English, piano and singing; single French gentleman (Catholic) for French and Mathematics in Maryland. Personal interviews required.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first-class young ladies' school near New-York or Philadelphia.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
No. 25 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Kingsbridge-road and 170th-st.—French is the language of the School. Daily tuition in French, English, Spanish and German. Collegiate course. Commercial Studies—Higher mathematics, surveying, chemistry and metallurgy, under the special direction of Prof. Estevey, Jr., Graduate-Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines of Paris. Ample buildings, with 30 acres of ground. Laboratory and Minerological Cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 7.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEY, Principals.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—SPEONK, SUFFOLK, COUNTY, N. Y.—The Principal may be consulted, with regard to terms, tuition, mode of travel, &c., at the rooms of the American School Institute, G. S. WOODMAN & Co., Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, Aug. 6 and 7, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.
JOHN W. TUTHILL, Principal, Speonk, L. I.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Examinations and Anniversary occur Aug. 11, 12 and 13. The 43d semi-annual session commences Oct. 2. For circulars address C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A COMPETENT AND EXPErienced lady teacher of drawing and painting, who has taught in New-York City, in the South, and in Canada, wishes to make engagements in the City or vicinity to teach by the hour or otherwise; can give good City reference. Address H. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching her language, desires a situation in some school, either in New-York or Brooklyn; would not object to go in the country; highest testimonials given. Address for three days, by note or in person, Miss OTTO, No. 208 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ENGLISH LADY HAVING taken the house No. 68 East 26th-st., and repainted and furnished it throughout, is desirous to let some very comfortable apartments. All the modern improvements and family very small.

BOARD WANTED.—A STUDENT IS DESIROUS of securing a quiet room in a private family, with breakfast and tea, below 14th-st. or within a few minutes walk to the ferries, either in Brooklyn or Jersey City. Does not expect to be drafted; will therefore be a permanent boarder, if suited. Direct for two days, STUDENT, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—WANTED, BY TWO gentlemen, their wives and two children, (aged 10 and 12 years, and all quiet people,) between 30th and 40th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Will nearly furnish their rooms and pay $22 per week, including gas and fires. Address W. B. M., Station G.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with gas and large closets, for one or two gentlemen without board, in a small quiet family, may be had. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Situation desirable and convenient to city rail cars.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—A LADY WISHES BOARD for two or three weeks, in a French or German family living in the country; state terms, name and locality. [illegible] Station D, Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF GAS STOCKS.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) August 6, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., $50 each.
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. Scrip.
Also,
40 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co., $25 each.
Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," shall be put into practical operation; and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to said dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862.

Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin south-east corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEA-set and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, to be restored, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred.
S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence the regular annual session on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in its Room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts. The election of officers for ensuing year will take place on THURSDAY, the 7th inst. Poll will be open from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861		$190,439 29
Premiums received since		535,891 80
Total		$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,527 56	
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 53	
Total	$456,798 50	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. W. SCHMIDT,
STEWART BROWN,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
ARTHUR LEARY,
HENRY MEYER,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,
GEORGE MOKE,
E. V. THEBAUD,
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
E. P. FABRI,
EDWARD KAUPE,
HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY W. HUBBELL,
JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President,
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkisk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation.
LEWIS B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. NELSON & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. NELSON retiring from business. The remaining partners, WM. NELSON, Jr., and ALFRED NELSON, will continue the Shipping and Commission business, under the name of WILLIAM & ALFRED NELSON. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
WM. NELSON,
WM. NELSON, Jr.,
ALFRED NELSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of OLIVER, HANNAH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the concern will be paid to JOHN HANNAH, at No. 104 John st.
E. OLIVER,
JOHN HANNAH,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862. JOHN A. GIFFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st.
GEO. HERKIMER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying [illegible] barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street;

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 170 feet east of Hudson-street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM. M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9⅜, 12⅜ and 3⅜.
Dey-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Genorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 599 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MRS. WOODS, DOCTRESS, is consulted by ladies with entire confidence. Remedies for neuralgia, piles and obstructions. No. 256 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

SHIPPING.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, SAILING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

First Cabin, from .... $110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First and Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship EDINBURGH will be dispatched from New-York for LIVERPOOL, as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of August, and will carry a limited number of passengers.
JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL ON THE 5th AUGUST.
CABIN PASSAGE ONLY,
BY THE SPLENDID CLIPPER SHIP
NONPARIEL,
B. G. GREEN, Commander.

This celebrated clipper ship has unrivaled accommodation, and is a desirable conveyance for cabin passengers, having made the passage in thirteen days, (13.)

Apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
No. 15 Broadway,
or to Capt. GREEN, on board, at Pier No. 8 N. R.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana,
on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at
12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For passage, Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PARKERSBURG, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 12 o'clock, noon.
For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $198; Steerage, $80. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED, MEDICAL PARTNER—FOR A highly respectable and lucrative specialty. The advertiser wishes to associate with a young, energetic, enterprising American physician, for a very interesting and remunerative specialty. Address R. O., Station D, New-York.

$250—A PARTNER WANTED IN A gentlemanly and profitable business, established several years, requiring the attention of two parties to conduct it, and will yield to each $1,500 per annum, clear of expenses. Apply No. 429 Broadway.
C. B. HOWE & CO.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPPER-ROOMS.—The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery; newly fitted up and in perfect order. Apply at No. 148 Front-st.

SHINPLASTERS — EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishmen of FRED MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,

The finest troupe, the most [illegible] and popular, consisting of Miss C. HIFFERT, Miss MARIA BOULARD, Mr. F. STOEPEL, Mr. G. DALLOWAY and Mr. J. M. BOULARD, lately returned from a four years' tour round the world.

No company has ever received such universal encomiums from the Press as this. Instance the following:
"The entertainment of the Alleghanians is one of the most agreeable ever given in this City."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"They are all good musicians."—*Boston Journal.*
"Their music is decidedly fine."

They give their entertainments every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at a quarter before 8, consisting of songs, ballads, duetts and quartettes, sentimental, pathetic and comic.

Mr. F. STOEPEL will also introduce his Newly-invented PIANO-FORTE of WOOD and STRAW.

Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, COMIC DELINEATOR, will also appear in his inimitable performances.

LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
THE LARGEST LADY IN THE WORLD.
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL.
He plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
The coolest theatre in New-York.
Third appearance in three years of the celebrated
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
Third appearance of THE WORLD'S WONDER,
YOUNG AMERICA.
Astounding hit of YOUNG AMERICA in the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
Change of performance every evening.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1862,
will be presented (for the first time) the beautiful comic pantomime of
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
JEANNOT .... GABRIEL RAVEL
To conclude with
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
A LA LEOTARD .... by ...... YOUNG AMERICA
The entertainment to commence with (for the second time) the roaring farce,
THE WHITES AND BROWNS.
MR. WHITE .... MR. THOS. PLACIDE
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THE NEW BURLESQUE
on Bourcicault's sensation drama of the Colleen Bawn, called
EILY O'CONNOR,
EILY O'CONNOR,
EILY O'CONNOR,
TO-NIGHT.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE .... as .... Myles-na-Coppoleen
appearing during the evening on the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
Eily O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
New music, new scenery, new costumes.
To commence with
PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1862,
BENEFIT IN AID OF THE RECRUITING FUND OF THE SICKLES BRIGADE.
GEN. SICKLES WILL ADDRESS THE AUDIENCE.
MISS JANE COOMBS,
M. Miranda, Miss Emily Thorne, Mr. Harry Pearson, W. R. Floyd, Mr. W. M. Fleming, Mrs. Grattan, and others, will volunteer.
THE HUNCHBACK,
A CONCERT, AND SKETCHES IN INDIA.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
A GRAND
PIC-NIC AND FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE
SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
JONES' WOOD,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20,
UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY AND SOCIAL UNION,
ASSISTED BY
THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATION:
His Honor the Mayor,
Hon. John H. McCunn,
Hon. John T. Henry,
Hon. Noah A. Childs,
Hon. Alexander Frear,
Gen. C. A. Arthur,
Stewart L. Woodford, Esq.,
Ethan Allen Esq.,
Henry A. Jackson, Esq.,
H. H. Watts, Esq.,
Gustavus Bear, Esq.,
A. Michelbacher, Esq.,
Hon. James Bowen,
Sinsheimer & Isidor,
Hon. Henry W. Genet,
Hon. E. D. Smith,
Hon. James Lynch,
Hon. C. C. Pinckney,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,
Hon. Jacob M. Long,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
John A. Osborn, Esq.,
Richard Busteed, Esq.,
Wm. Pease, Esq.,
Rev. M. S. Cohen,
Walter Roche, Esq.,
Hon. F. I. A. Boole,
Hon. Thomas C. Acton,
Hon. Michael Connolly,
Hon. M. T. Brennan,
And forty-eight others.

TICKETS 50 CENTS,
ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN AND LADIES,
Can be obtained of the above Committee, the Members of the Association, and at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs .. Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy .... Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs .... Business Manager and Treasurer.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.
The laughable Farce of Schemmerhorn's Boy—George Christy as Julius Schemmerhorn.
The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Bray and Cerwin.
The champion Clog-Dancer R. SANDS.
A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,
NEW FACES AND NEW FEATURES.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
THIS EVENING,
Consisting of a beautiful full-length figure of the brave and gallant
GEN. McCLELLAN.
THE PANTOMINE OF SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD,
SECOND APPEARANCE OF M. DENIER.
THIRD APPEARANCE OF YOUNG MADIGAN.
THIRD APPEARANCE OF MASTER C. MADIGAN.
SENORITA CUBAS, THOMAS BAKER, COSTA, THELEUR, XIMENES, WIETOFF, RONZANI, LOUISE TOURNAIRE, &c., &c.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
BY F. E. CHURCH.

The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.

Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,
No. 20 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, (8th-st.)

This Gymnasium (the finest and most complete in the world) will reopen to the public THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 6, under the direction of the undersigned. Alterations and improvements have been made. The public are invited.
ABNER S. BRADY.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address
JAS. W. WARD,
Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT-TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

ARMY DAY AND NIGHT COMPASSES.—Every officer and soldier should have one. They are invaluable for night service. Wholesale and retail, by H. W. HUNTER, Optician, 169 William-st., New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Consultation free.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The Draft—Payment of Bounties—Promotion from the Ranks—Progress of Enlistments.

EFFECT OF THE DRAFT UPON ENLISTMENTS.

The order for a draft has given a great impetus to the enlistment business. Companies that were only recruiting two and three men a day, now obtain six or eight. It is beginning to be understood, that after the 15th of this month, no bounty will be paid, and men to whom the $90 is an object are anxious to join some regiment in time to secure the money. Under this incitement, it is more than likely the first requisition of the President for 300,000 men will be raised by volunteering—at least the quota required from this City will probably be so.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the payment of the United States bounty by Capt. Larned has been postponed, there has been no falling off in the number of applicants for enrollment. The State bounty is large enough to tempt any reasonable man. A considerable proportion of the men enlisted are taken straight up to camp, to be mustered in by regimental Adjutants; more than double as many, it would be safe to say, as are mustered in at the White-street office. Matters are much facilitated by this arrangement. Recruits have to be sworn in now before a Justice of the Peace, as well as the mustering officer.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The immense demands upon Gen. Arthur are at length depleting his vast stores of clothing and equipments. There is a scarcity of tents, owing chiefly to the roundabout way in which the requisition for those indispensable articles has been made. Clothing, too, will in a little while run short. There is plenty of clothing to be had in the City, however, and, by judicious management, all the 300,000 or 600,000 will get everything they want. Quartermaster-Gen. Arthur is indefatigable, and his Aids are industrious and obliging. What they can do to forward business will be done.

A GENERAL RECRUITING OFFICE.

Col. W. G. Bliss has his fine recruiting offices at No. 744 Broadway in active operation. The place is handsomely fitted up, and in the same building accommodations are provided for eight hundred men. Col. Bliss directs his endeavors to recruiting for regiments in the field. A volunteer can choose any regiment he pleases and is taken care of until forwarded to the seat of war. Duryee's Zouaves appears to be the regiment most in favor with new comers. Hawkins' Zouaves also finds considerable favor, and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders is popular.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment, formerly known as the Halleck Guard, is progressing towards completion most encouragingly. It is Col. Prissner, commanding the Fifth District Regiment, that was mentioned in Sigel's letter as an officer whom that gallant General would like to have in his division.

BOUNTY PAID ON ENLISTMENT.

Lieut. Geo. Bishop, recruiting for the Seventy-eighth regiment, pays every man his bounty instantly upon enrollment. His recruiting station is the wooden hut in the centre of the main thoroughfare through the City Hall Park.

A MEDICAL VOLUNTEER.

Dr. Cyrus Ramsay will give his professional services gratuitously to the families of all men volunteering into the Seventy-eighth Regiment, now in the field, under command of Col. Daniel Ullman.

THE POLICE AND STRAGGLERS.

The police are busy picking up military stragglers. A good many women apply, in consequence, at the station houses for information about their missing relatives.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

A number of recovered sick and wounded soldiers left here yesterday to rejoin their regiments on duty in the Peninsular.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The Stanton Legion was inspected yesterday by Inspector-Gen. Van Vechten, at their camp near New-Dorp. Two hundred and seventy men were on parade, which, with those on recruiting service, makes the regimental force over 320 men. Only sufficient arms have thus far been furnished to the regiment for guard mounting, and for want of them the inspection was necessarily brief. Gen. Van Vechten, however, passed a very high compliment on the discipline and condition of the men, and the ability and energy of their officers. The Field and Staff officers thus far appointed are, Col. W. H. Allen, Lieut.-Col. ——, Maj. R. L. Van Wagenen, Adjt. W. W. Horton, Quartermaster U. S. Lowe and Surgeon D. Rockwell. Gen. Van Vechten, in a meeting of the officers subsequent to the inspection, passed a very high compliment on Adjt. Horton, to whom a great portion of the success of the regiment has been due. It is gratifying to know that the exertions of the Adjutant have been duly appreciated by the State authorities. Whitworth's military band is now in camp, and adds greatly to the comfort of the men. The regimental headquarters are at No. 174 Grand-street, and recruiting offices are also established in various parts of the City.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Capt. J. L. Chadwick and Lieut. McConnell, of the Third Regiment Excelsior Brigade, having been ordered by Gen. McClellan to assist Gen. Sickles in recruiting for his brigade, have establishep their headquarters at No. 500 Broadway, in the Union Gun Wareroom, first floor. All wishing to enlist in this band of tried veterans, can be enrolled at once.

THE COMPANY OF CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

An adjourned meeting was held at 8 o'clock, last evening, in the lecture-room of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Burchard's,) with a view to the organization of a company of Christian young men, to serve in the existing war. Owing to the violent storm, the attendance, which had promised to be quite large, was meagre. Mr. James W. Farr was called to the Chair, and after a variety of informal suggestions, the members present, upon motion, unanimously decided to give their company the name of "The Monitors," after which adjournment was had until Thursday evening next, at the same hour and place. The prospects of the company are excellent, and their pecuniary support is strong. The financial Committee consists of Messrs. Geo. W. Cooper, Geo. W. Beale, David Jacobus, Wm. J. Valentine and Levi Onderdonk. Capt. Wm. Howland is the proposed commanding officer of the company, which is to be organized in the spirit of the subjoined call:

"Believing that our highest interests, both as men and as soldiers, may be best served by fixing our code of moral discipline, we, the undersigned members of a company of volunteers, to be known as 'The Monitors,' and commanded by Capt. Wm. Howland, agree that during the term of our membership in said company, we will use our influence against indulgence in the use of intoxicating beverages, profanity, gamingt and other immoral conduct; and that, besides observing a proper regard for the Sabbath, we will also sustain in our company a weekly meeting for religious exercises."

It is expected that the assemblage on Thursday evening will be large and animated, as Rev. Dr. Burchard, Jas. W. Beekman, Esq., and other eloquent speakers will address the young men of the District.

POPULAR VIEW OF DRAFTING.

GREAT INCREASE OF RECRUITING—THE PEOPLE SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT—NOVEL EXCUSES FOR EXEMPTION—HARPIES AT THE CITY HALL—DON'T BE AFRAID.

None of President Lincoln's admirable proclamations has produced more excitement, or been more generally indorsed among the people, than his last, concerning drafting. There can be little doubt that the North is fully convinced of its necessity. Certainly the almost universal sentiment of this City has been developed in support of the measure. Not unnaturally, many men of wealth, or social, domestic and business ties, not to be severed without great personal sacrifice, and enormous self-denial, dread the necessity of such sacrifices, but, that the nation's peril demands the measure, few pretend to doubt.

It is true that the prospect of a draft has quickened volunteering wonderfully. The prospect of the withdrawal of the bounties added to the inducements offered by the Common Council has caused a rush to many of the recruiting offices—not that the recruits are necessary, but that it is a lesser evil to enlist with bounties than to be drafted without them, with a family to suffer in either case. Patriotism is all very well, but that man can have little true patriotism who is false to his duty to those dependent upon him. The volunteers, therefore, receive the bounty gratefully—not as hirelings, but as the contribution of an appreciative country toward ameliorating their necessary sufferings. Indeed it was freely stated yesterday that should the revival continue, the ranks of the 300,000 first called for would be soon filled up by volunteers, rendering unnecessary the immediate service of the drafted second three hundred thousand. It is alleged that over two-thirds of the quota of this State under the first call is already enlisted, so that the second lot need only serve as a home guard.

Nevertheless, everybody was excited yesterday on the subject of the draft. The semi-sympathizers with Jeff. Davis were easily recognized from their antipathy to the draft. They thought it would be worse for them to go now than to let Jeff. Davis triumph. Love of country, the old flag, patriotism, duty, the reverence for the Constitution and laws, were to them of little account compared with personal comfort. They would rather flee to troubles they knew not of, than to adopt the remedy of soldiering. It was remarkable how the sick list increased. County Clerk Genet pocketed his shillings with complacency, as the hundreds of would-be exempts poured in their affidavits. Men who were supposed to be hale, hearty, robust and able-bodied, even by Life Insurance Companies, were found to be lame, halt, blind, weak, sick, puny, ailing, constitutionally debilitated, near-sighted and afflicted with most unheard of diseases. How the office-holders, teachers, ministers and other exempts felicitated themselves, and exulted in the idea that they, at least, were safe yet! Then the second class of conscripts—those between thirty and forty-five—enjoyed the prospect of a shadow of a chance of escaping, and—so strong is hope—even the first class were calculating on the chances of being drawn by lot.

Creditably to us all, however, few spoke of avoiding the draft without expressing a willingness to provide a substitute, if possible, or to aid the cause in some way. As a general rule, the objections to the draft are less on principle of opposition to that mode of recruiting the army, than to personal reasons for not desiring to go. Not a few men of families, clerks, book-keepers, and others who live on, and up to moderate means, dreaded the possibility of being obliged to go and leave loved ones to the tender mercies of the world and $13 a month. Such a strong test of patriotism very naturally provoked many to exclaim that the evil would be worse than the disease, and that the immediate damage to them personally would be more by going in the army than if Jeff. Davis should be victorious. Few there were, however, even of this class, who did not express the utmost desire to do all in their power to put down the rebellion, even to the contribution of their last dollar.

Very many sensible persons condemn the promiscuous and loose enrollment of the militia from which the draft is to be made. They say, Why not take steps to get the names of the thousands of able-bodied young men who never vote, and whose names are not to be found on the Assessors' rolls? Why not let the Superintendents of Police furnish lists of men who have little to do but mischief, and would be glad to be put to some good, honest, patriotic purpose in the army—men who require only a little leading to become excellent soldiers—the bone and sinew, who turn out to see our pageants—who migrate from house to house, and who are never within the bailiwick of the *City Directory*? Why take the heads of families, tax-payers, men of business—the best heads and brains of the country, while those physically more capable are undisturbed? Why not adopt the European system of taking first those who can best afford to leave?

But, whether or not the grumblers were in the majority, it is undoubted that the order for the draft has occasioned an uprising of the people, a more determined spirit of patriotism,—a sound and practical effort to extend to the Republic the aid so indispensable to its future existence. Draft or no draft, New-York will furnish its quota.

The timid men who are rushing in such crowds to file their exemption papers, are many of them sadly victimized by the shysters and agents of shysters who flock through the subterranean and labyrinthian passages of the City Hall, eager for their prey. As soon as a man makes his appearance in the vicinity, he is beset with these harpies, who so work upon his credulity and his fears, if he has any, as to make him believe they possess all-powerful influence to exempt anybody. Indeed, the swindlers openly offer to procure exemptions for various trifling sums. Of course, they have no power to exempt any one. All they can do is simply to fill out the forms of excuse, which can be done just as well by any one who can write. They can have no influence in deciding as to the validity of the excuse. They are, in fact, as much a nuisance as the Tombs shysters, and should be speedily suppressed by the Police. Several verdant foreigners, yesterday, paid sundry sums to discover that they were not liable. Others paid exorbitant charges for merely clerical duties. The whole practice tends to discourage enlistments as well as defraud the innocent. Doubtless Mr. Kennedy will attend to it forthwith, and do the State a service. Let every man go about his business, enlist if he can, if he can't, run his chance of being drafted, and make up his mind, if drafted, to either procure a good substitute or go like a man and a patriot, and do his part toward hastening the inevitable end.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

HOW THE ORDER FOR DRAFTING IS RECEIVED—GREAT RUSH OF "BUTTERNUTS" TO THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK—A DRUMMER CREATES A PANIC.

The order authorizing the Governors of States to draft men for the war was the chief topic of conversation among our citizens everywhere yesterday, and the order was variously received. The "Butternuts" declared that it was another Republican "outrage" upon the free people of America, but far the greater portion of the people hailed the order with delight, as indicating that the Government intended for the future to prosecute the war with vigor to a speedy end. It was very generally believed that the draft in this city would call into service about two out of every three men subject to perform military duty; but with most people, going to war had no terrors, now that a vigorous policy was to be adopted. To relieve the minds of the timid, however, we will state, upon competent military authority, that the draft, if one is made at all in this city, will be a very light one—4,000 men will be about the quota of Brooklyn—2,000 uniformed militia, and about 2,000 of the ununiformed militia—which will hardly make an appreciable difference in the population. But the place to see the real effect upon the "Butternuts", was at the City Clerk's Office, in the City Hall, where, for the small sum of twenty-five cents, the obliging clerks furnished every man that came along with a sworn statement to the effect that, in the opinion of the affidavit-makers, they are not fit subjects for military duty, and therefore not liable to be drafted. As drowning men are said to catch at straws, so did these poor fellows catch at this slim chance of escaping the fearful drafting ordeal. These certificates are not worth quite so much as the paper they are printed on; nevertheless, they were purchased in large numbers at twenty-five cents each. Hundreds of the "Butternut" tribe assembled in and about the City Hall at an early hour in the morning, and the moment the Clerk's office was opened, and from that time until 2 o'clock P. M., the Clerk and his assistants were busily engaged in making out the much-coveted "certificates."

At about 12 o'clock M., when the crowd was the greatest, some active recruiting officer of the Empire Brigade sent a boy with a drum to the door of the Clerk's office. The drummer hammered at the sheep skin, and a stentorian voice cried out "Fall in." The people supposed that the drafting officer had really arrived to at once seize the coveted number of recruits to be forwarded by the first train to the seat of war. Such a terror-stricken crowd was never before seen; a general panic prevailed, and for awhile terror was depicted upon every countenance. The crowding and pushing to secure an early place at the pigeon-hole, where the certificates were delivered, was greatly increased, and sevreal of the "Butternuts" actually wilted from the combined effects of fear and the intolerable heat of the atmosphere. Finally, an officer, instigated by feelings of humanity and excited to pity by seeing the suffering mass, ordered the musician to leave, much to the relief of the sufferers. The excuses offered to escape the draft were almost as various as the individuals present, but they swore to whatever they pleased, paid their quarter and got the certificate. It is even said that one man claimed exemption on the ground that he turned out with the "Wide-Awakes" in the Fall of 1860; but this statement is not vouched for, and the general belief is that it was invented by a Butternut—after he had secured his certificate. The Clerk's office was only closed when the assistants became exhausted, and then closed against the remonstrance of a crowd of people, who were "too late" for the day, and they will have to undergo another night of horrible suspense. In a word, the scene at the City Clerk's office yesterday was both ludicrous and disgraceful. The effect of the order for drafting upon recruiting was very apparent and decidedly beneficial. The recruiting officers of the Empire Brigade all did a big business, and Col. Conk made a fair commencement with his regiment. In the opinion of some officers there will be no necessity of resorting to a draft in this City.

THE DRAFT IN JERSEY CITY.

The order issued by the War Department directing the drafting of 300,000 men has occasioned no unusual commotion among the people of Jersey City. A few have called at the City Clerk's office to find if their names were enrolled and anxious to file their excuses, but aside from this but little interest is manifested. In regard to recruiting, the order for a draft has had no effect in hastening up recruits, no more having been enlisted since it was issued than on any previous day. As yet but sixty-eight men have been enlisted in Jersey City under the former call; of these Capt. Bumsted has recruited twenty-five men; Capt. Branin twenty-three men, and Capt. Grimes twenty men. The Thirteenth Regiment now numbers about two hundred and fifty men.

THE JERSEY CITY BOUNTY FUND.

The Common Council Committee on the Bounty Fund for Jersey City, met on Monday, at the Hudson County Bank, in conjunction with a similar Committee from Hudson City, to confer in reference to action taken in reference to paying bounty, and to designate to what companies the bounty paid by Jersey City and Hudson City, respectively, should be credited. A resolution [illegible] the Jersey City Bounty Fund is properly design[illegible] the companies of Capt. [illegible] [illegible] Thirteenth Regiment [illegible] also recommending Hudson City to [illegible] Bounty Found for her quota [illegible] company—looking to the Board of Chosen Freeholders to make appropriation for any such in either of the above companies.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Recruiting for the old regiments, as well as the new, has received a great impetus during the last few days, and it now seems certain that Massachusetts will fill her quota without drafting.

The call for 300,000 nine months' men is received with the greatest enthusiasm, as showing that the entire energy of the Government and nation is devoted to the speedy suppression of this rebellion.

GOV. SPRAGUE'S COLORED REGIMENT.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—The Sixth Regiment, authorized by the Secretary of War, under date Oct. 23, 1861, and orders issued therefor from this Department, No. 103, Dec. 28, 1861, will consist entirely of colored citizens. Enlistment will commence immediately. Camp will be established under direction of Gen. Robbins, who is directed to organize the regiment.

The Quartermaster-General will furnish rations and equipments on requisition.

Our colored fellow-citizens are reminded that the regiment from this State in the Revolution, consisting entirely of colored persons, was pronounced by Washington equal, if not superior, to any in the service. They constitute a part of the quota from this State, and it is expected they will respond with zeal and spirit to this call.

The Commander-in-Chief will lead them into the field, and will share with them, in common with the patriotic soldiers of the army of the Republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their successes.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant-General.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The largest town meeting ever held here took place to-day.

The vast assembly were obliged to adjourn to the Green, at the north portico of the State-House.

A bounty of one hundred dollars, additional to all other bounties, was voted to all who enlist here.

A resolution that the Selectmen advertise the names of all who have applied for "Disability Certificates," together with the nature of their disease, was unanimously passed.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

RECRUITING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Recruiting is going on bravely in this city, and the quota of men required by the first call will soon be raised. Gen. Pleasanton, in command of the Home Guards, has called them together to obey the second call, the State Militia law providing that in case of a draft, volunteer troops and companies shall be first detached. This will supply the quota, and the whole force from Philadelphia will probably be raised without a resort to drafting.

WAR MEETING IN ERIE, PA.

ERIE, Monday, Aug. 4.

A mass meeting was held in the Park here, presided over by Hon. C. M. Reid, to-day. Over 5,000 people were in attendance, and were addressed by Messrs. A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo; Thos. Collyer, of Pittsburgh, and others. Resolutions were adopted pledging Erie County her quota for 1,000,000 men to crush the rebellion, and requesting the County Commissioners to subscribe $30,000 toward paying a bounty to volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Over five hundred leading merchants have signed the following, and a public meeting is proposed to further increase the list.

"We, the undersigned merchants of Boston, realizing the importance of an immediate response to the call of the Government for an additional military force, hereby agree that the young men in our employment, who may enlist in the service of the United States, shall, on their return from said service, be entitled to the situations they occupied before enlisting."

RECRUITING IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 4.

The contributions for the Bounty Fund commenced to-day. A few persons have already given $60,000.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Trouble Between the Commanders—Col. Weer Ordered Under Arrest by Col. Salomon.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON WOLF CREEK, CHEROKEE NATION,
July 20, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. James G. Blunt, Commanding the Department of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have arrested Col. Wm. Weer, commanding the "Indian Expedition," and have assumed command. Among the numerous reasons for this step—a few of the chief are as follows: From the day of our first report to him, we have found him a man abusive and violent in his intercourse with his fellow-officers, notoriously intemperate in his habits, entirely disregarding military usages and discipline, always rash in speech, act and orders, refusing to inferior officers and their reports that consideration which is due to an officer of the United States Army. Starting from Cowskin Prairie on the 1st inst., we pushed rapidly forward to the vicinity of Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Scott. No effort was made by him to keep communication open below us. It seems he desired none. We had but twenty-three days' rations on hand. As soon as he reached a position on Grand River, fourteen miles from Fort Gibson, his movements suddenly ceased. We could then have crossed the Arkansas River. But it seemed there was no object to be attained, in his judgment, by such a move. There we lay, entirely idle, from the 9th to the 19th. We had at last reached the point when we had but three days' rations on hand. Something must be done. We were in a barren country, with a large force of the enemy in front of us, a large and now impassable river between us, and no news from our trains or our base of operations for twelve days. What were we to do? Col. Weer called a council of war, at which he stated that the Arkansas River was now impassable to our forces—that a train containing commissary stores had been expected for two days; that three different set of couriers sent out some time previous, had entirely failed to report; that he had received reliable information that a large force of the enemy were marching to our rear *viâ* the Verdigris River for the purpose of cutting off our traid. Upon this and other information the council of war decided that our safety lay in falling back to some point where we could reopen communication and learn the whereabouts of our train of subsistence. To this decision of the council he at first assented and said that he would arrange with the commanders of brigades the order of march. Subsequently he issued an order putting the command on half rations, declaring that he would *not* fall back, and refused utterly, upon my application, to take any steps for the safety or salvation of his command. I could but conclude that the man was either insane or premeditated treachery to his troops; or, perhaps, that his grossly intemperate habits, long continued, had produced idiocy or monomania. In either case the command was imperilled, and a military necessity demanded that something be done, and that without delay. I took the only step I believed available to save your troops. I arrested this man, have drawn charges against him, and now hold him subject to your orders. On the morning of the 19th I commenced a retrograde march, and have fallen back with my main force to this point. You will see by General Order, No. 1, herewith forwarded, that I have stationed the Frst and Second Regiments Indian Home Guards as a corps of observation along the Grand and Verdigris Rivers; also to guard the fords of the Arkansas. Yesterday a courier reached me at Prior Creek wih dispatches saying that a commissary train was at Hudson's Crossing, seventy-five miles north of us, waiting for an additional force as an escort. Information also reaches me this morning that Col. Waitie, with a force of twelve hundred men passed up the east side of Grand River yesterday for the purpose of cuttting off this train. I have sent out strong reconnoitering parties to the east of the river, and if the information proves reliable, will take such further measures as I deem best for its security. I design simply to hold the country we are now in, and will make no important moves except such as I may deem necessary for the preservation of this command, until I receive specific instructions from you. I send Maj. Burnett with a small escort to make his way through to you. He will give you more at length the position of this command, their condition, &c. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. SALMON,
Colonel Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers,
Commanding Indian Expedition.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Victoria* from Helena has arrived on her way to Memphis. She was fired on several times by the guerillas, receiving several cannon shots in her upper works. No one was injured.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 21st has the following dispatches.

MOBILE, Thursday, July 31.

Dispatches from Tussels, the 30th, states that information had been received at headquarters that Col. Armstrong's cavalry had taken Cortland, Ala., and captured 159 prisoners and a train of cars, with a loss of only one man killed and eight wounded. Reliable information states that 15,000 Federals passed through Tuscumbia last week, whose destination is Chattanooga.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The British steamer *Tubal Cain*, with a cargo of general merchandise and a few cases of arms, is believed to have been captured by the Federals.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, July 39.

Morgan's whole command has returned safely to Tennessee, and a part arrived at Knoxville, having taken 100 prisoners.

Humphrey Marshall is marching upon Northeastern Kentucky. Gen. Buell's forces are marching in the Sequatchy Valley, toward Pikeville.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Alexandria, Mo., five miles below here, was taken by the guerrillas Monday morning. At noon of the same day an expedition from here re-took the town. The rebels were pursued; with what result is not yet ascertained.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

Commodore Davis, Gen. Curtis, and part of his Staff, arrived here this morning. The object of their visit is not known.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The enemy is reported in force eight miles below here, under Bragg. Two regiments of infantry, some cavalry and artillery have been sent out. As our advance pickeks have not returned, it is expected that they have engaged the enemy's pickets.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 1.

Sailed, steamer *Uncle Sam*, for Panama, with 200 passengers and $1,080,000 in treasure for New-York, and $425,000 for England.

Money, yesterday, was at the usual rates. Exchange on New-York, payable in currency, was at 12 discount, payable in gold, 3½ premium. Iron metals, groceries and dry goods, prices healthy and advancing. Crushed sugars, 15c.; drills, 23c.; gunnies, 23c. @25c. Domestic liquors firm, averaging 50c. Hard coal, $17, Cumberland $27.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

A million and a quarter pounds of coffee were sold yesterday on yrivate terms; held at 25c. for ground. Butter dull. Bleached drills 20c.; brown drills 25c. Crushed sugar firm at 15c.

The *Sagamore* has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

The Northern Coast steamer has arrived with $80,000 from Oregon, and $72,000 from British Columbia.

New discoveries were reported in the Cariboo region, also further North.

The Russian Possessions mining news was encouraging, notwithstanding 500 passengers came by the steamer. There were 5,000 miners in the Powder River region, Oregon, the most engaged prospecting. There were stampedes from district to district, extending through Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, to the Frigid Zone, and into the Russian Possessions, reminding us of the excitement in California in 1849.

Pig Iron, $37.

Capt. Macondray, a pioneer merchant, died on the 27th.

Two hundred convicts overpowered the guard, and escaped from the penitentiary last week. The people of the surrounding country pursued and killed fifteen, and wounded many more. All were recaptured but nine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 4.

Geo. B. Zingler, Pegister of the California Land Office, and John W. Wilde, banker, died yesterday.

Sylvester Mowry, recently arrested in Arizona for treason, is now at Fort Yuma awaiting trial. Court-martial will soon commence by order of Gen. Wright.

The question whether the United States legal tender notes shall circulate only at a discount, or gold be placed at a premium corresponding with the New-York rates, engrosses the attention of business communities.

A friendly suit, to determine whether these notes are receivable for State taxes, notwithstanding the Constitution requiring gold, has been presented to the Supreme Court. A decision is soon expected, which will have an important influence on their general circulation, as money (gold) being at present our only usable currency.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the State Committee of the Constitutional Union Party.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The State Committee of the Constitutional Union Party met to-day at the Delavan House. The attendance was full.

A session was held this morning, and another will be held this afternoon.

The Committee have decided to hold a State Convention, but the resolution is not yet acted upon.

Services of the New-York Volunteer Surgeons at the Battle of Williamsburgh.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

S. Oakley Vanderpoel, M. D., Surgeon-General of the State of New-York.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the corps of volunteer surgeons, of the State, who were detailed by you to report themselves at Fortress Monroe, in anticipation of a battle at Yorktown, but who had no opportunity to make their services available until after the battle of Williamsburgh—Dr. Tripler ordering us to report to headquarters at Williamsburgh—beg leave to announce to you the great satisfaction of their mission:

At Fortress Monroe we reported to Dr. Cuyler, and were agreeably received and expedited on our journey. At Williamsburgh we reported to Dr. Tripler and were cordially greeted by him and his assistant, Dr. Smith.

Our services were needed, and we were immediately assigned to the charge of nearly all the wounded in Williamsburgh. These were congregated in William and Mary's College and the different churches, or scattered about in private dwellings or shanties.

The rebel wounded, to the number of seven or eight hundred, were nominally under the care of their own surgeons, some of whom were prisoners, and others of whom had come under a flag of truce for the purpose of attending to their wounded; but from neglect, and the destitution of resources, little regard had been paid to their comfort or to the dressing of their wounds. On our arrival the services of the rebel soldiers were at once dispensed with, and they were sent back to Richmond, and the medical officers of our own army were enabled to join their respective commands, so that we had almost the exclusive care of the wounded.

Our work was constant and laborious, a number of capital operations were performed, broken limbs for the first time placed in splints, balls extracted, and a general air of order and cleanliness established.

Our visit was a humane one, but has added much to our surgical experience. Our services elicited the surprise and gratitude of the wounded rebels; and independent of any surgical aid afforded, were, we believe, useful in a moral point of view, in showing the wounded prisoners that we still regarded them as our fellow-countrymen, and bore toward them no feelings of hate or hostility.

On leaving Williamsburgh we accompanied five hundred of the wounded rebels to Fortress Monroe, leaving one of our number, Dr. David L. Rodgers, in charge of those that remained. Dr. Rodgers is still on duty at Williamsburgh.

We are under great obligations to Drs. Tripler and Smith. They were ceaseless in their activity. Possessing, in addition to medical skill, that energy, system and business capacity, without which the operations of an army must be delayed, by the disorder which to a greater or less extent, is consequent upon every battle, they provided for the disabled, sent those that could be removed in safety to the transports in the river, promptly brought order out of confusion, and yet had time to appreciate our services, and to consult for our comfort.

While admiring their efficiency, we would, through you, offer our thanks to them for the courtesy and kindness which have rendered our excursion to Williamsburgh agreeable, useful and memorable.

Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed,) JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
JOHN O. STONE, M. D.
E. KRACKOWIZER, M. D.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS.—We understand from the French Consulate, in regard to the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvarado, that it is not the intention of the French Government to enforce it with the rigor permissible by the provisions of international law. On the contrary, the French cruisers are instructed to offer no obstacle to the entry into either of those ports of either French or neutral vessels, which may have been dispatched thither before the official notification of the blockade, unless necessity should compel different action, they only seeing that such vessels do not carry articles contraband of war.—*Boston Courier.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR—THE CASE OF CORONER MURPHY—ELECTION OF A KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY—THE TRUST FUND.

An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held last evening at the County Jail. The report of the Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending July 31 last, embracing reports from the heads of the several Departments, was submitted. The Keeper of the Almshouse reports: Admitted during the year, 1,587; discharged, 984; eloped, 307; transferred, 400, died, 24. Total 1,732. There were raised on the Alms-house farm 8,000 bushels potatoes; 500 bushels oats; 250 bushels carrots; 725 bushels turnips; 1,300 bushels corn; 5,625 heads baggage; 37 tons hay. Crops growing—23 acres potatoes; 7 acres corn; 2 acres cabbage; 4 acres turnips; ½ an acre carrots. 30 tons hay was cut the present season.

There were 596 interments in the Kings County Cemetery. In the hospital there were healed 2,150 patients; 1,845 discharged, and remaining 305.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients July 31, 1861	137	193	330
Patients Admitted	91	113	204
Total	228	306	534
Discharged Recovered	44	43	87
Discharged Improved	24	18	42
Discharged Unimproved	2	5	7
Died	14	18	32
Total	84	84	168
Remaining July 31, 1862	143	223	366

Causes of Death—Phthisis, 8; general paralysis, 6, exhaustion, 5; ulceration of intestines, 2; epilepsy, 2; apoplexy, paralysis, menegitis, congestion of brain inflammation of brain, diarrhœa, dysentery, peritonitis, congestion of liver, 1 each.

Supposed Cause of Insanity—Intemperance, 38; ill health, 27; puerperal, 11; self-abuse, 18; epilepsy, 8; pecuniary difficulties, 8; domestic difficulties, 5; loss of friends, 1; mental anxiety, 5; injury of head, 4; sunstroke, 1; religious excitement, 8; war excitement, 18; want of employment, 5; disappointment in love, 2; opium eating, 2; fright, 1; injury by fire, 1; mental deficiency, 4; old age, 3; periodical, 16; unknown, 18. Total, 204.

There were admitted to the Nursery 490.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that 156 persons were received at that institution during the last month, viz.: Males, 90; females, 66. Discharged—Males, 53; females, 54. Died, 2. Total, 109. On hand—Males, 140; females, 137. Total, 277. A statement was submitted by the Surrogate, showing the receipts of that office for the last year amounted to $4,390 31.

The Committee on Court-house reported in favor of paying David Paton $100 for plans prepared for County Court-house. Laid on the table until next meeting. The Law Committee, to whom was referred the charges preferred by Drs. John B. Overton, Jr., Edward H. Duggan and Edward Malone, against Coroner John H. Murphy, for holding inquests without swearing jurors; holding inquests without permitting the jury to see the body, and offering to pay medical men for withholding certificate of death, reported that the charges had been proven. The clerk was directed to lay the matter before the Governor of the State. Francis McNeely, recently expelled from the Police Department for misconduct was elected to the important position of Keeper of the Penitentiary. He was nominated by Democrats and elected by Republicans. Dr. C. A. Van Zant was reëlected Physician to the County Jail, and Dr. Zabriskie was reëlected Physician to the Penitentiary. The Relief Commission submitted their seventh report, showing that $17,381 has been paid out since las report; 87 families have been cut off for various reasons, and 31 new families received relief. The Secretary of the Board of Assessors gave notice that the tax-books were ready. The Clerk was directed to receive the same, and they were referred to the Committee on the Equalization of Assessment Rolls.

The Trust Fund.—The County Treasurer reported the following statement of the bonds and mortgages and other securities and moneys held by him up to and including July 31, 1862:

Bonds and Mortgages	$118,080 13
Deposited in N. Y. Life Ins. Trust Co.	29,054 82
Deposited in Central Bank	1,762 10
Deposited in Atlantic Bank	631 18
Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,290 39
Deposited in Williamsburgh Bank	222 04
Deposited in Manhattan Bank	159 59
Deposited in Mechanics' Bank	4,587 75
Total	$155,788 00
In hands of Treasurer	03
Balance	$155,787 97

The Board adjourned until the first Tuesday in September.

THE LATE RIOT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The parties arrested for participating in the Sedgwick-street riot Monday afternoon, were brought before Justice Bozrum yesterday morning, when, on motion of counsel for the accused, the examination was postponed for one week, and the accused gave bail to appear at that time. The statement of this disgraceful affair, as it appeared in the Times of yesterday morning, upon further inquiry is found to be correct in every important particular. Keenan, the leader, most emphatically denies that he had anything to do with the riot; but, on the other hand, there are two persons who positively declare, that he not only directed the rioters, but they heard him give the order to fire the building, while the women and children were huddled together in the upper story of the factory. The only provocation for the attack, was the fact that the persons employed in the factory were negroes.

DROWNED.—On Monday, a boy, aged about 9 years, named Thomas Gordon, accidentally fell off the bulkhead of the dock foot of Sacket-street, Brooklyn, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. The body was recovered.

DROWNED.—A boy named James Malone, whose parents reside at No. 6 Van Brunt-street, was accidentally drowned last evening, in Buttermilk Channel.

How Rev. Dr. Breckinridge Escaped from the Guerrillas.

The Princeton (N. J.) *Standard* has a letter from a niece of Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, dated at Lexington, Ky., July 23, 1862. The *Standard* introduces it as follows:

"Dr. Breckinridge was at his country seat, about seven miles from Lexington, and as Morgan's cavalry was expected to make a raid on Lexington, Dr. B. urged his female friends who were then there, to go to his place for security. They did so. One day, while Dr. B. had gone to town, expecting to return at 6 o'clock in the evening, a company of mounted Texan Rangers appeared at his residence and planted a guard around it, several armed men having made repeated inquiries as to the hour when Dr. B. was expected to return from town. Several efforts were made by the family to apprise Dr. B. of the danger that awaited his return, but the messengers were all intercepted by the pickets, except one, who, by making a wide circuit, succeeded in reaching the road on which Dr. B. was returning, just in time to prevent him from riding into the lines of his blood-thirsty robbers. Providence thus delivered this valuable Union man, whose services have been so eminently useful to the National cause in Kentucky and elsewhere, from the violent hands of his enemies and the enemies of his country, who sought to murder him, or at least to drag him into a captivity worse than death."

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, arrived at Halifax at 1.30, with 94 passengers and $5,500, for Boston. Among the passengers are Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Bishops Bacon, Laughlin, Lunda, McFarland; Revs. Haskell and Farrell; Sir Wm. Logan, Purnett, Blary, &c.

The *Arabia* arrived at 1½ this afternoon, and sailed at 7 o'clock.

THUNDER STORM.—A very severe storm of rain, accompanied by almost incessant lightning and heavy thunder, visited this City and vicinity last night, and continued about two hours. It is seldom in this latitude that such continuous and vivid lightning is seen, or that such crashing peals of thunder are heard.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH FOR THE SOLDIER.—For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of Holloway's Pills, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performances at Barnum's Museum to-day, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. The popular and talented Alleghanians appear at each. The Fat Girl, Aquaria, &c., &c., at all hours.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Mecosta, from Nuevitas—T. McKenzie, J. Bais, F. Bais.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 01 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon sets.... 1
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 02 | Gov. Island. 4 51 | Hell Gate.... 6

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Iolas, Merryfield, Baltimore, D. Waller & Co; Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Ellen, Pitt, Philadelphia, master; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell & Minturn; Caroline, (Brem.,) Stricker, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Frankfort Hall, McGowan, Kingstown; Mayflower, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Son; Irene, (Norw.,) Talle, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; War Hawk, (Br.,) Williams, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Ocean Bird, Burgh, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Dorethea Henrietta, (Hol.) Smit, Rotterdam, Boonen Graves & Co.; Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Tarragona, Gomez, Wallis & Co.; Salem, Powell, New-Orleans, Miller & Houghton; Albertsna, Martiee, Havana, M. Taylor; Anfrite, (Aust.,) Lomicick, Cork, for orders, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Karnak, Kissam, New Orleans, master; St. Agnes, (Br.,) Mills, St. Johns, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Circassian, Hengan, Baltimore, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Speedway, Atherton, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Thos. Thorell, Thompson, Mayaguez, L. W. Armstrong; Dauntless, Borrowdale, Cardiff, B. C. McArthur; Peerless, (Br.,) Essex, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.; Ann, Story, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia.

Schooners Orcea, Brown, Newbern, Adams' Express; Kensington, Hayden, Fall River, S. Godwin; Bellona, (Br.,) Benson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Simpson, Hart, Dobson, Havana, J. F. Phillips; Alexander, Pearsall, Norfolk, master; Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Dr. Power, Murray, Hartford, M. Briggs & Co.; Hammond, May, Elizabethport; L. Peacock, Lingo, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; W. Colyer, Rayno, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops Levant, Derondel, New-Haven, master; Warren, Stokes, New Haven, S. D. Stannard.

Barge Globe, Shirland, Port Monmouth, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Glad Tidings, ——, Glasgow 31 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Brig Francis Secor, Thompson, Smyrna 75 ds., and Gibraltar 44 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. 20th inst., on the Grand Banks, lat. 44, lon. 50 55, passed through a fleet of 30 square-rigged fishing vessels at anchor. The F. S. had a succession of heavy westerly gales up to the George and Nantucket Shoals, in thick, foggy weather and calms. The P. S. is consigned to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Moneynick, Smith, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. 30th, off Charleston, saw steamship Arago, bound S.

Brig Commerce, (Norw.,) Offenburg, Hull 54 ds., with coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark J. Goodspeed, Clark, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Pamelia Flood, Anderson, New-Orleans July 22, with sugar to Schiffer Bros.

Brig Naiad, (Br.,) Cole, North Joggins, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Magna Charta, (Br.,) Shun, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Sea Venture, (Br., of Sunderland,) Sinclair, St. John, P. R., July 24, in ballast to order.

Brig Mecosta, Haynes, Neuvitas 10 ds., with cedar, sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Drei Stralen, (Pruss.,) Damlow, Holyhead 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Emilia, (Span.,) Vos, Port-au-Platte 13 ds., with hides, &c., to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal for Newburgh.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Berlin, Md., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Hankin, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. Annie M., (Br.,) Lawson, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with laths to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. A. B. Jacobs, Jones, Berlin 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Eversham, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Copia, West, Balt'more, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Terry, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. Chief, Ryder, Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Schr. Bay State, Snow, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

BELOW—Brigs Werden, (Dutch,) 95 ds. from Cardiff; Punch, (Br.)—(Both by pilot-boat Mary Ann.) Also, 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arrived, barks Parker, Cook, Gonaives; T. W. House, New-Orleans; brig Waltham, Sagua; schrs. Austin, Miragoane; Solferino, do. Sailed, gunboat Canandaigua.

Miscellaneous.

VALPARAISO, July 1.—The Amazonian has sprung a leak, and makes 10 inches of water per hour. A diver went down and reports he will repair the leak, and put her in good condition for $2,700.

The Keystone is discharging cargo, and it is expected that she will be condemned. The Forest Queen put back to Talcahuano, with cargo shifted, and much strained; has discharged, and is now loading; damage little. The floating dock has also been sunk, owing to an accident with the steamer Cloda, and until replaced expenses of repairs here will be much heavier.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

The ship Flying Scud has damaged some cargo by salt water. The ship Southern Cross, from Boston, has also damaged cargo very badly by salt water.—(By letter.)

A brig is reported ashore on the Romer Shoals, and a schr. ashore on West Bank.

Spoken, &c.

Austin—schr., (of Turks Island,) from Port-au-Prince for Boston, 2d inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 71.

Bahama—screw steamer, of and from Liverpool, short of coals, standing to the northward under canvas, 22d ult., lat. 43 06, lon. 55 05.

D'Espigne 2d—Port. bark, bound east, June 29, lat. 38 20, lon. 18.

Lighthouse—fishing schr., (of Rockland,) 20th ult., lat. 44, lon. 50 55.

Minnie Schiffer—brig, from Shields for Barcelono, 21 ds. out; June 22, lat. 36 07, lon. 6 36.

Nahant—fishing schr., (of Plymouth,) 4 mos. out, with 600 quintals, 20th ult., on the Grand Banks.

Omega—bark, from Cardiff for Genoa, June 23, lat. 36 28, lon. 8 04.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John, P. R., July 24, schrs. Peerless, for Baltimore next day; Frances Jane, from Baltimore, arr. 20th.

At Nuevitas 26th ult., barks Charles Wesley and T. Swett, both for New-York.

At Port-au-Platte, 24th inst., brig Santiago, and schr. Porto Plata, both for New-York, ldg.

PER ARABIA.

Arrived from New-York—July 23, Fairfield, at Bremerhaven; 24th, Alliance, at Plymouth; W. F. Schmidt, in the English Channel; 19th, Czarina, at Marseilles; 24th, John Bright, at Liverpool; 25th, Manchester, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—July 14, Glenalvon, at Dublin.

Sailed for New-York—July 22, Remedios, from Cardiff; 23d, William & Jane, do.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Arrived from New-York—B. Colcord, at Plymouth; Therhooland, at Cardiff; J. & R. Young, at Limerick; W. F. Schmidt, at Flushing; Ellen Austin, and Neptune, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Barry, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.

ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS relieved within one hour after a dose of six or eight BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They carry the morbid humors out of the system, and require no extra care or attention as to diet or otherwise. BRANDRETH'S PILLS always reduce the power of disease, and perseverance will cure.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., N. Y.
Sold, also at NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and by all druggists.

N. B.—GET NEW STYLE BRANDRETH'S PILLS.